SATURDAY NIGHT

FEBRUARY 28, 1950

POLITICS AND LIQUOR DON'T MIX

by D. P. O'Hearn

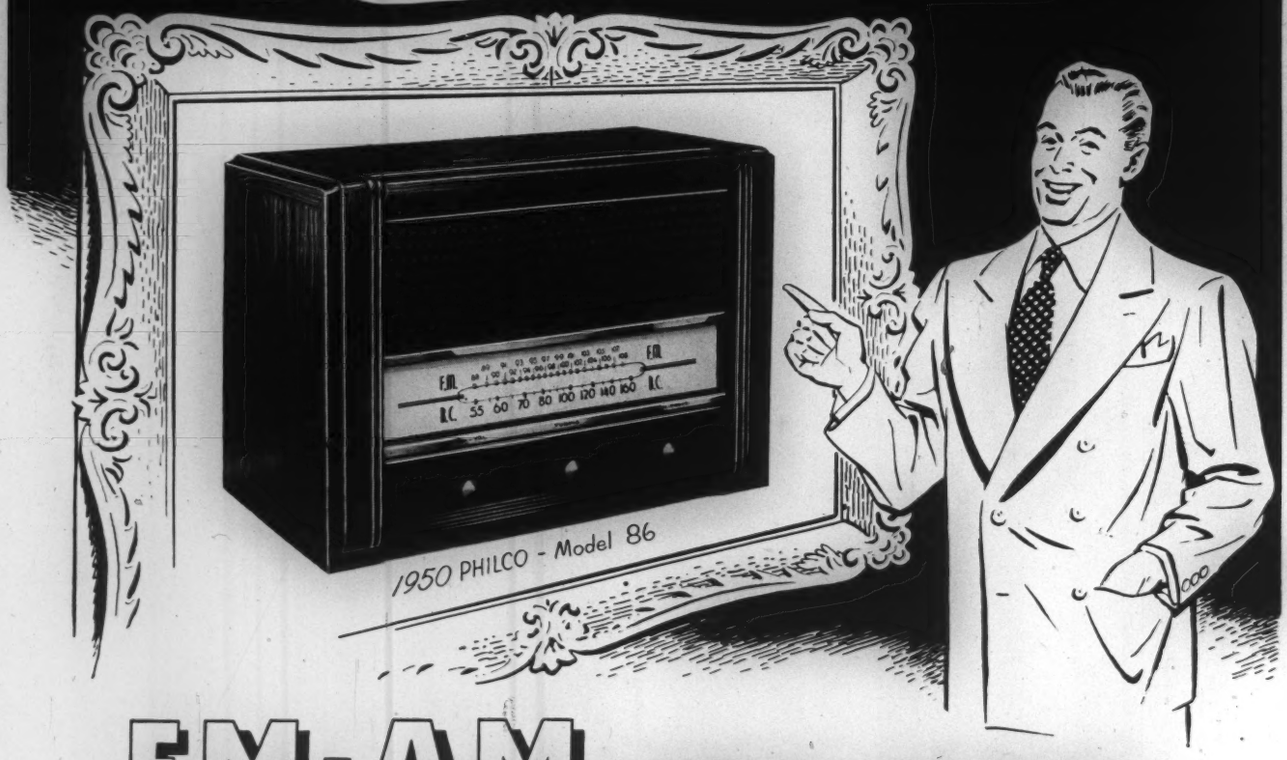
See *Page Eight*

10¢

STAR ASCENDANT: *Dianne Foster. See Radio.*

What Makes a Famous Hockey Line? • Dink Carroll
Can Vaudeville Make a Comeback? • Eric Christmas
Japan Again Threatens Our Markets • Ernest Waengler

Introducing the PHILCO "Executive"



FM-AM TABLE RADIO

... a picture of beauty and superb performance!

You need FM for the best in radio! Too often electrical interference such as elevators, X-Rays, machine tools, appliance motors, etc. disrupt ordinary broadcast reception. It takes the new Philco Super-Sensitive FM system to give you performance amazingly free from all forms of static, wherever a usable FM signal is available. This costly FM circuit is built into the Philco 'Executive' above, resulting in a compact, powerful performing table radio equal in FM performance to FM-AM sets selling for 3 to 4 times more! Superbly and modernistically designed in rich walnut, the Philco 'Executive' is ideal for the office, where you may enjoy noise-free FM radio unaffected by static-producing machinery that makes ordinary AM listening unsatisfactory. And, for your home too, the Philco 'Executive' brings a new listening thrill plus unsurpassed cabinet beauty.

Ask your Philco dealer to demonstrate the Philco 'Executive' Model '86' and hear for yourself the miracle of Radio—FM—plus outstanding performance from standard broadcasts with tone and volume normally experienced only with large consoles. Sensationally low-priced at only..... **(Terms Available)** **$89.95**

The Philco 'Executive' has plug-in socket for the new Long-Playing record player, with front-panel control.

Zone 1 Prices Shown

Philco '81' — A smart, new 1950 Philco table radio destined to become the value leader in the low price field! It's compact, powerful and gives amazing performance. Plastic cabinet comes in delightful choice of ivory, maroon, grey or brown. It has world famous Philco quality through and through and sells for only..... **$29.95** *in brown*

D501

letters

What Can One Believe?

AS THE *New Yorker* would say, "What paper d'ya read?" In SN Dec. 6, page 53, we read that Miss Russell is the *sixth Canadian* and the twelfth woman in the world to receive the Florence Nightingale decoration . . .

In SN Jan. 24, page 27, we find that Miss Jean E. Brown "is one of *twelve Canadians* who hold the medal . . ."

Does that mean that six more Canadians have got it since December 6, or has somebody just slipped up on the counting?

Lorain, Ohio. R. H. MACLEOD

■ *We were right the first time, if we had only been content to leave it that way.*

Just Plain Buckingham

MY WIFE AND I were interested to note in SN Jan. 31 what is undoubtedly a photograph of ourselves taken in our home at West Vancouver. It served to illustrate, in part, an article entitled "Husband-Wife Careers", in which the careers of a happily married theatrical and radio couple named "Doris and Bill Cunningham" were described in a very pleasing manner.

The data were so specifically true of ourselves, that it precluded, beyond a reasonable doubt, any possibility that the article in reality dealt, not with us, but with "two

—Eric W. Cable

DORIS AND BILL BUCKINGHAM

other guys", and we found it very gratifying indeed. The only disturbing factor is that our last name is not "Cunningham", as you have it, but "Buckingham."

However, may we say, that no undue concern should be felt about the error, as, in the past, we have had all too many experiences of a similar confusion. This, along with such facetious queries as "Are you any relation to the Duke?" (invariably accompanied by a discomfiting leer) or "Do you make the cigarettes?" are among the crosses we have had to bear in this connection.

We are seriously considering cheating an inexorable fate by changing our name to "Mankiewicz."

We dare anybody to do anything with that.

West Vancouver, BC. BILL BUCKINGHAM

■ *We regret the error, and appreciate reader Buckingham's good-humored tolerance.*

Where, Oh Where?

O SLEEK and pithy SATURDAY NIGHT,
Where are the verses of yesterday,
Leavening weighty thought with light,
Larding the sober with the gay!

O voice attuned to modern times,
I must commend, but I bemoan
The loss of all those sparkling rhymes,
Especially those of May Richstone.

Forest Hills, Long Island. MAY RICHSTONE

Welsh Are Roused

YOU HAD BETTER get that Welsh word right before March 1 (St. David's Day), else seventy-five thousand loyal Canadians of Welsh descent will "know the reason why." When the Prime Minister's house was first built, it was named "*Gorphwysfa.*" That form will still pass muster. If, however, you want to be strictly correct and up-to-date, it should be "Gorffwysfa."

"*A oes heddwch? Cymru am byth.*"

McGill University, Montreal, Que. JOHN HUGHES

First in Journalism

CARLETON COLLEGE questions the accuracy of your editorial note to the effect that the University of Western Ontario "set up Canada's first full-fledged school of journalism in 1945." (Letters, SN Jan. 31.)

A comparison of the records would almost surely show that Dr. H. M. Tory and Dr. J. E. Robbins were organizing and planning a four-year degree course in journalism earlier than anyone else in Canada. What is beyond dispute is that the first Canadian degrees in journalism (BJ) were awarded by Carleton College in the fall convocation of 1946.

Carleton College, Ottawa, Ont. E. F. SHEFFIELD *Registrar.*

March of Dimes

WE AT The Canadian Foundation for Poliomyelitis (Canadian March of Dimes) are extremely grateful to you for your writeup (SN Feb. 7). I should point out that where Rotary, Lions and Odd Fellows were mentioned, these were individual clubs, and it should have been so stated. You omitted the Kinsmen Clubs of British Columbia, who have done the best job of any of the service clubs for us, and have organized that entire province on our behalf . . . While Mrs. Roosevelt has been most kind to us, and we would be delighted to have her as our patron, we have not yet made formal application in this respect. I am not the President of the Foundation, but its Founder and Executive Director. Our President is Mr. Charles Clay, the well-known author of Ottawa.

Toronto, Ont. HORACE BROWN

Photograph by

ASHLEY & CRIPPEN

Creative artistry is revealed to perfection in Ashley & Crippen portraits of men of affairs. One or more executives from the following firms have sat before the Ashley & Crippen camera recently.

Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores Ltd.
Aikenhead Hardware Ltd.
Austin Lumber Co.
A. V. Roe Can. Ltd.
Bell Telephone Co. of Can.
Belyea Bros. Ltd.
Better Business Bureau Incorp.
Burns Bros. & Denton Ltd.
Business Systems Ltd.
Canada Cement Co. Ltd.
Canada Cycle & Motor Co. Ltd.
Canada Food Products
Canada Life Assurance Co.
Canadian Bank of Commerce
Canadian Breweries Ltd.
Canadian Credit Men's Trust Assoc.
Canadian Industries Ltd.
Canadian Red Cross Soc.
Canadian Whitney Pratt
Central Mortgage & Housing Corp.
Chrysler Corp. of Canada
Cockshutt Plow Co.
Community Associates
Confederation Life Assoc.
Consolidated Press
Continental Can of Canada Ltd.
Continental Rug Co. Ltd.
Crown Trust & Guarantee Co.
Dome Mines Ltd.
Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd.
Dominion Stores Ltd.
Drug Trading Co.
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
Ely Ltd.
English Electric Co. of Canada
Excelsior Life Insurance Co.
Firestone Tire & Rubber of Can. Ltd.
Frigidaire Products of Can. Ltd.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd.
Horton Steel Works
Howell Warehouses Ltd.
Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp.
Imperial Bank of Can.
Imperial Oil Ltd.
Imperial Optical Co.
John Inglis Co. Ltd.
International Business Machines Co. Ltd.
Jenny Lind Candy Shops Ltd.
Kerr-Addison Mines
Kraft Ltd.
Loblaw Groceterias Co. Ltd.
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.
Maple Leaf Gardens Ltd.
Massey Harris Co. Ltd.
McGraw-Hill Co. of Canada Ltd.
McColl Frontenac Oil Co. Ltd.
Moloney Electric Co.
Muntz & Beatty Ltd.
Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada
Navy League of Canada
North American Life Assoc. Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Soc. Ltd.
Office Specialty Mfg. Co.
Ontario 21st Legislature
Ontario 22nd Legislature
Photo-Engravers & Electrotypers Ltd.
Pollock's Shoes Ltd.
Price Yards Ltd.
Promenade Symphony Concerts
Purity Flour Mills Ltd.
Rogers Majestic Ltd.
Rotary Club
Royal Bank of Canada
St. John Ambulance Assoc.
Saturday Night
Sellers Gough Fur Co. Ltd.
E. D. Smith & Sons Ltd.
Standard Brands Ltd.
Standard Chemical Co. Ltd.
Steel Co. of Canada Ltd.
Swift Can. Co. Ltd.
Toronto Stock Exchange
Transcontinental Resources Co.
Trinidad Leaseholders (Can.) Ltd.
Viceroy Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Weaver Coal Co. Ltd.
Westeel Products Ltd.
Young Men's Section, Board of Trade

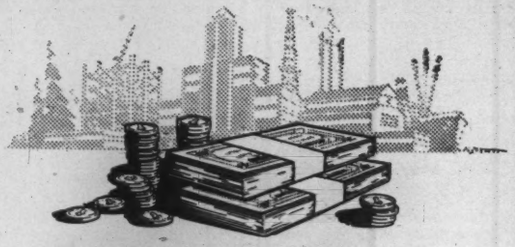
INDUSTRIAL AND TRAVEL MOTION PICTURES
by Dan Gibson Productions,
a division of Ashley & Crippen, have been produced for the following clients, among others, recently:

Canadian Westinghouse Co.
Ontario Department of Travel & Publicity
Radio Station CFRB
Air-Lock Logs Ltd.
University of Toronto
British Ceramics & Crystal Ltd.
St. Catharines Steel Products
Fleet Manufacturing Limited

ASHLEY & CRIPPEN

PHOTOGRAPHERS — MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS

196 BLOOR STREET W. — KI. 6113 — TORONTO



Making money
work harder

In the investment of money, indolence and profits never go together. No investor makes money merely by clipping the coupons.

The truth is that successful investment requires constant study and alertness. It is by taking advantage of opportunities to make suitable changes in securities . . . to make money work harder . . . that investments succeed.

If you find difficulty in giving this close attention to your investments we are ready to do it for you. It is part of our work to study investment trends and to submit advice to our clients accordingly.

LISTED STOCKS

Buying and Selling Orders accepted for execution at regular rates of commission on the Toronto, Montreal and New York stock exchanges.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED
Established 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
CALGARY LONDON KITCHENER HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN
50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

A. W. MILES
Funeral Director

SERVICES ARE HELD HERE UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

The chapel is commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The chapel is completely Air-conditioned.

CREMATION CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO IF DESIRED

30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST, TORONTO

HYland 5915 PRIVATE PARKING HYland 4938

Picture of a
MAN IN A HURRY
Next week's portrait in print turns the klieg on Gordon Sinclair, one of Canada's ace reporters and busiest news commentators. This candid report of his stormy career and world-wide travels is good stimulant for us stay-at-homes. You'll recognize the issue by the Sinclair cover picture.

Bernadette Callan
FRENCH TRANSLATIONS
Books, booklets, bulletins
333 Bloor St. East
TORONTO ★ RAndolph 5053

OTTAWA VIEW

PENSIONS PROBE

MOST members of Parliament—opposition and Government supporters alike—came to this session prepared to say something about a more liberal pension plan for Canada's elderly citizens. The Government, long assailed by opposing groups for not getting along with its 1945 Green Book proposal, was prepared too. The day following official opening it had a resolution on the order paper asking for a joint committee of both Houses to study existing pension legislation and alternative measures.

This is a common device to remove from the floor of legislative bodies extended debate on something governments aren't ready to act upon, or can't or don't intend to deal with. The all-party committee on pensions will help to take the pressure off the St. Laurent Government for the duration of the session. On the other hand, while there seems to be popular support for some kind of an over-all retirement plan, no specific scheme has yet emerged from all the discussions. A committee study could make clear to the Government and to Parliament the type of pension pay most likely to prove satisfactory in Canada.

TRADITIONS SHATTERED

PIQUED for some time by uncomplimentary references to the judges "sitting on the woolsack in their Santa Claus suits," the justices of the Supreme Court of Canada for several sessions back have been wearing dark business suits at the openings of Parliament rather than their scarlet and white robes of office. Their Lordships still sat on the woolsack, looking a little uncomfortable and a bit embarrassed. At the opening of the present session, the judges' traditional seat was missing from the Senate chamber. In its place were nine straight-backed chairs. The official explanation: With the number of judges increased by two when the court was made supreme in fact last year, there wasn't enough room on the woolsack for all nine.

WPTB BOWING OUT

TODAY the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, one of the Government's biggest, busiest and most powerful wartime departments, is merely a pale and indistinct shadow of its former self. During the war years under the dynamic Donald Gordon, it had a staff of more than 5,700. It controlled prices, rents, the allocation of essential materials and foods, rationing, distribution, government bulk-buying.

Slowly but surely the board has been divesting itself of its power until today it exercises control over domestic rent only. It has a staff of 750 but a third of the employees divide their time between WPTB activities and import control administration. When rent control ends, import control will be handed to a branch of the Finance Department, and WPTB will be folded up. But all the records are being preserved and with the nucleus of a trained staff remaining in the public service WPTB could be opened again almost overnight, if the need arose.

ENTERPRISING MP'S

LAWYER-MP's are able to do a little work on the side while attending Parliament to supplement their sessional indemnities. Insurance agents have been known to sell policies to their colleagues and even visiting constituents. Architects have planned buildings in their spare time — although there's precious little of it. Writers have written stories for sale. Accountants have kept books. Perhaps the strangest case is the Quebec MP, a butcher and farmer who peddles several hundred pounds of back bacon each week to civil servants in the Centre Block.

BURST OF HEALTH ACTIVITY

FROM a slow start Canada ends the first half of the century in high gear in health. The problem now is to find enough people to staff new hospitals and health services mushrooming up everywhere. The provinces and municipalities have done a good job but the extra push given their efforts by the federal health program launched in 1948 has done as much for health progress in two years as might be expected in a generation.

The Health Minister, Paul Martin, has gathered some good men around him. Dr. Fred Jackson, Canada's foremost proponent of health insurance and one of the continent's top public health men, heads the new health program and health insurance research. The program itself is sparking enthusiastic cooperation in every province from health workers.

LOTTERIES?

WHAT will happen if Quebec decides to hold lotteries while the anti-gambling federal laws remain in effect? Justice Department officials shy fearfully away from the question. Parliament has battled at least twice over lotteries—in 1931 and in 1933—and the ban-lifting promoters lost.

Ottawa makes the anti-gambling laws and the provinces enforce them. The Justice people say if a province operates a lottery, it breaks the law itself. Would Quebec be obliged to arrest itself and throw itself in jail? If it didn't prosecute itself, what then? The capital is remarkably void of opinion on these questions. The Government and Justice officers like to think Premier Duplessis will let the whole thing drop.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Established 1887

INDEX

Books	20	Lighter Side	29
Business Angle	33	Ottawa View	2
Business Front	31	People	18
Capital Comment	3	Press	30
Crosswords	26	Radio	17
Features	8	Then & Now	4
Front Page	5	U.K.	15
Films	22	U.S. Affairs	16
Intermission	19	World Affairs	13
Letters	1	World of Women	24

COVER

LIKE all actresses Dianne Foster, Canadian radio drama's latest star, wants to look glamorous. Last spring when she was playing in Morley Callaghan's "To Tell the Truth" at Toronto's Royal Alexandra theatre, an unflattering newspaper picture of Dianne appeared. One night at a broadcast, Byng Whitteker thrust a mike in front of her and inquired about the picture. Dianne spoke with ire, expressed the wish for a glamorous picture. Photographer Don McKague heard the broadcast. He phoned and asked her to sit for him.

The result is on the front cover of SN. For the story of Dianne's meteoric rise to radio stardom, see Page 17.—Don McKague.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
B. K. Sandwell

MANAGING EDITOR
John Yocom

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Michael Barkway (Ottawa), P. M. Richards (Business) Willson Woodside (Foreign).

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR
Herbert McManus

WOMEN'S EDITOR
Bernice Coffey

ASSISTANT EDITORS
Phyllis Archer, Melwyn Breen, Gordon McCaffrey, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Michael Young.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Louis and Dorothy Crerar, John Dunlop, Paul Duval, Wilfrid Eggleston, Marjorie Thompson Flint, Dr. Charles G. Fraser, George Gilbert, John M. Grant, Dr. Arthur Ham, Kimball McIlroy, J. E. Parsons, Mary Lowrey Ross, John Watson.

Vernon Jacques (Cartoonist), Kate Moore (Cartographer), Gordon Jarrett (Photographer).

CORRESPONDENTS
Peter Donovan and John L. Marston (London), R. L. Hoadley (New York), Jay Miller (Washington).

Eric Seymour (St. John's, Nfld.), James Coulter (Charlottetown), Frank Miller (Halifax), Stuart Trueman (Saint John, NB), Fred Kaufman (Montreal), D. P. O'Hearn (Ontario Legislature), John P. Gore (London, Ont.), Ewing Laverty (Windsor), Victor Mackie (Winnipeg), Philip V. Wade (Saskatoon), William Thomson (Regina), T. A. Mansell (Edmonton), Basil Dean (Calgary), Gordon McCallum (Vancouver).

Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary)

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c.

C. N. Foy ..... Advertising Sales Manager

ADVERTISING contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff —to cancel same at any time after acceptance— and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Boyden M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A. Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

C. T. Crouther ..... Director of Production
John F. Foy ..... Director of Circulation

MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 615 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13: 497 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 49 Maiden Lane, W.C. 2.

Vol. 65, No. 21 Whole No. 2966

Capital comment

Farm Pessimism Overdone?

THE PROSPECT for disposal of our surplus foods to Britain and the United States at reasonable prices is obviously such an important factor in the whole level of prosperity in Canada for the months ahead that it merits serious attention from every Canadian.

The success or failure of the Government to adopt policies which will carry us safely through the transition period, from Government wartime food contracts to an era of multilateral trade again, will be hotly discussed in the House of Commons in the Debate on the Address and on other appropriate occasions.

Behind the anxiety and criticism directed at the Government over fading export markets and the consequent piling up of surpluses and sharp declines in certain domestic prices, there lies, of course, a fear that we might be in the early stages of a general price collapse, such as that sparked off by agricultural slumps in 1920-21 and 1929-30. The chain reaction from export prices to domestic prices — and thus the early and serious effect on secondary industry and unemployment—needs no laboring.

In an attempt to get a better picture of what is going on than is easily picked up from daily snippets of news, I have been reading with care all the recent policy addresses of the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, and the outlook surveys prepared by his department. These, naturally, contain some special pleading, but they do enable one to sum up the official view on current prospects.

Major Adjustment

It is clear that while Canadian agriculture is right now in the middle of a major adjustment that will demand some radically new attitudes, the chances of making the adjustment without much distress seem fairly good. There is, at least, no serious concern about 1950. If matters deteriorate seriously in 1951 and subsequent years, it will be the result of complex and far-reaching events. At the moment they are potential but by no means inevitable. One of these could be, for example, a bumper wheat crop over the North American continent in 1950, and a resultant accumulation of unsaleable surpluses of Canadian wheat accompanied by a serious chronic price collapse.

Though there are many subtleties in the Canadian agricultural problem, one discerns two or three simple basic facts. First, aside from grain raised on the short-grass plains of western Canada (or the meat we convert it into), this country could just about consume its own food production. Second, there are only two external markets really vital to Canadian agriculture, namely, the U.S. and the U.K.

Canada's ability to consume the major part of its own food production hinges, of course, on maintenance of the general level of industrial activity in Canada. A fact that illustrates this is the annual consumption of meats and meat-products. In 1948 this was 135 pounds per capita, compared with 118.4 pounds in the immediate pre-war years.

U.S. and U.K. Markets

It is fortunate that while the British market for our food has been falling off, trade barriers at the U.S. border have been falling as a result of postwar agreements. Devaluation also is making some difference. Sales of all commodities to the United States are running at a level of $1½ billion annually. At Geneva in 1947 the U.S. granted tariff concessions on 217 farm products of interest to Canadian agriculture, and further concessions were made at Annecy.

Until Britain masters her "balance of payments" problem, our British market for food is bound to be uncertain and disappointing. But even here the immediate position is not one for gloom.

"What about the future of the British market?" Mr. Gardiner asked at Niagara Falls last month. "It is still taking approximately $400 million worth of our farm products, and therefore is our best outside market. The prospects are that it will continue to be our best market. . . . We are only going to lose $30 million in 1950 from the British market as compared with what we had in 1949, if we lose all we were asking for and did not get."

As so often before, it is to the cereal plains and to the world market for wheat that we must turn for a long-term idea of Canada's agricultural prosperity. The U.S. is said to be planning to retire 25 million acres from wheat in three years. We in Canada must also consider the best land-use of large areas of the prairie provinces.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

T. C. S.
Founded 1865

A BOARDING SCHOOL in the Country for Boys from nine to eighteen years of age. Separate Junior School for boys under fourteen.

Eighty-six University Scholarships have been won by T.C.S. boys in sixteen years.

ENROLMENT
The enrolment in the Senior School is limited to 175 boys, and in the Junior School to 75 boys. The available vacancies are usually taken many months in advance. There are only a few places left in the Junior and Senior Schools for next September.

SCHOLARSHIPS
Memorial Scholarships to the value of $500 a year are offered for annual competition. Candidates write the regular entrance examinations at the beginning of May.

BURSARIES
More than twenty bursaries of varying amounts are awarded annually to deserving boys. These are endowed bursaries, and those given by the Old Boys' Association, the Ladies' Guild, and other friends of the School.

Further information will be gladly given on request to the Headmaster,

PHILIP KETCHUM, M.A.,

Trinity College School

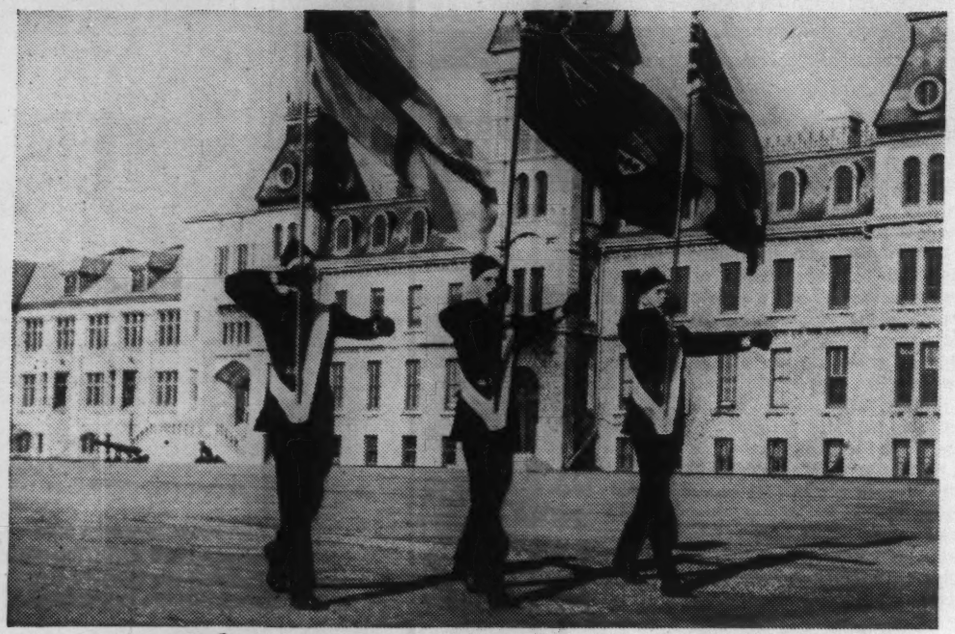
PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

Four Recitals of Bach
IN ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
BLOOR ST. E.
by CHARLES PEAKER Organist
from four o'clock till 5 o'clock each Saturday in March

MARCH 4TH assisted by Geza de Kresz ..... Violinist
MARCH 11TH assisted by Gordon Day ..... Flautist
MARCH 18TH assisted by Agnes Butcher ..... Pianist
MARCH 25TH assisted by Boris Hambourg Violoncellist

ORDER YOUR BOOKS FROM
BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

NAVY • ARMY • AIR FORCE



Applications

ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED

for the term beginning September, 1950

CANADIAN SERVICES COLLEGES

Royal Roads and Royal Military College

The Canadian Services Colleges offer young Canadians a 4-year course in Arts and Engineering of recognized university standard. Graduates are commissioned in either the Active or Reserve Force of the Navy, Army or Air Force.

Entrance requirements

Candidates must be over 16 and under 20 years of age as of Jan. 1st, 1950.* Candidates must have Senior Matriculation or equivalent.

Fees

Fees are moderate. Board and residence are provided. Earnings from summer training courses are sufficient to defray costs after the first year.

**Naval applicants must be less than 19 years of age on 1st January, 1950 except applicants from French language classical colleges for whom the age limit is 20.*

A number of scholarships and cadetships are available in all three services.

applications must be in by April 30, 1950

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO

The Registrar, Canadian Services College, Royal Roads, Victoria, B.C.

The Registrar, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario.

A GOOD EDUCATION • A TRAINING THAT BUILDS CHARACTER • A CHANCE TO SERVE CANADA

STRAWBERRY GUAVA

Delicious, Sweet and Spicy

This is a luscious tropical fruit which makes a useful as well as a charming and beautiful house plant. It bears both flowers and fruit at the same time. The flowers are pure white and delightfully fragrant. The fruit is about the size of a walnut, of a beautiful reddish color, and of delicious, sweet and spicy flavor. Fine for eating out of hand, and unsurpassed for making jelly. These plants are usually grown from seed and begin to bloom and bear fruit while quite small.

(Pkt. 25¢) (3 Pkts. 50¢) Postpaid.

FREE OUR BIG 1950 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK now

DOMINION SEED HOUSE

GEORGETOWN ONT.

Balmoral Club

NASSAU IN THE BAHAMAS

Luxurious Resort Club with accommodations to suit every discriminating taste. Club privileges, three private ocean beaches, private island playground, cabanas, sports and social activities. Restaurant renowned for finest food in the Carribean. On famous Cable Beach in Glorious Nassau.

Booklet from your travel agent or Wm. P. Wolfe, Representative 47 Yonge St., Toronto—Plaza 3422

then and now

Anniversary

Feb. 25, 63rd; **General A. G. L. McNaughton,** member of the International Joint Commission.

Marriage

George Grainger Weston, 25, eldest son of Garfield Weston, Toronto-born biscuit millionaire, to the **Hon. Caroline Douglas-Scott-Montagu,** sister of Baron Montagu of Beaulieu, Hampshire, Eng. Reception held in the bride's home, an abbey bought from Henry VIII in 1540.

Appointments

Vincent C. MacDonald, Dean of the Law School of Dalhousie University, Halifax, since 1934, becomes a Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. He was advisor to the Newfoundland Delegation that went to Ottawa to discuss terms of confederation.

Judge Vincent Joseph Pottier, 53, of Halifax County, the only French Acadian from Nova Scotia to sit in the House of Commons, now has the additional post of Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court of Canada in Nova Scotia.

Retirement

The Most Rev. Joseph Charbonneau, 58; Archbishop of Montreal, reason given—ill health. Pope Pius has appointed him to the titular post of Archbishop of the Bosphorus.

Deaths

John A. Tory, 80, insurance executive, welfare worker and philanthropist; of a heart condition in Toronto.

J. F. Whitney Beazley, 59, prominent in Saint John, NB, and Montreal shipping circles; of a heart attack in Saint John.

Professor Harold W. Price, internationally known electrical engineer. He retired three years ago after 45 years at the University of Toronto.

Eric Jerrett, 54, member of the St. John's, Newfoundland, Municipal Council; of a heart attack.

Robert Graham Manson, 65, composer and veteran viola player of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

François Dionne, 72, of Rivière du Loup, Que., well known to tourists for his "death room" where for 25 years he kept a coffin so that he might be "ready for death."

Mrs. Martin Kenny, 52, colorful entrant in the Stork Derby of the early 1930's when Charles Vance Millar left his estate to the parents of the most children born in the nine years after his death. As some of Lillian Kenny's 11 children in this period were stillborn she was ruled ineligible but she received a consolation prize of $12,500; in Toronto of coronary thrombosis and asthma.

William Templeman, 80, one-time linotype operator who became Editor of the Guelph Mercury, later leaving newspaper work for the real estate business.

George Henry Ross, 69, former finance Commissioner and City Treasurer of Toronto; of a heart attack while in Montreal on business.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 21 February 28, 1950

"Bullying the Press"

THE Minister of Posts and Telegraphs of South Africa has threatened to censor outgoing press messages from the Union. It is assumed that the purpose of the censorship would be to protect the Union Government from adverse outside criticism, resulting from what that Government would doubtless describe as "distorted" reports by correspondents. This is at any rate the reason assigned for the Iron Curtain policy of Russia in a similar connection.

The threat is scarcely one to be taken seriously, since unless the Minister of Posts proposes to go the whole way and censor all mail passing out from the Union he can only delay and not permanently hold up the criticism which he desires to stop. The episode is of interest chiefly as revealing the mental attitude of the South African Government, an attitude which certainly cannot be regarded as favorable to democracy. We are glad to note that a large part of the South African press has protested against the proposal, which the *Press News* of Johannesburg, the organ of "the technical, literary and advertising fields of press work," describes as fitting in with a widely current fashion in many parts of the world of "concentrated bullying of the press by audacious elected persons." Canada has had some mild examples of the same sort of thing, but the nearest parallel, the Alberta attempt to compel newspapers to print government statements, was squelched by the Supreme Court.

India or Hindustan

IT WILL not, it appears, be necessary for Canada's North American Indians to give up their claim to the name "Indians" to oblige the considerably older claimants to that name on the subcontinent which used to be called India. The subcontinent, it appears, has abandoned the claim. Since it divided itself into a Hindu and a Moslem area, the subcontinent now prefers to be known by the official names of those two nations, namely Hindustan and Pakistan, though those who prefer to call Hindustan by its Sanskrit title of Bharat (much as some Irishmen prefer to talk about Ireland by its Erse title of Eire) are at liberty to do so, that name being equally official.

There is no more India, except as a historic designation of something that once existed; there are no more Indians except the North American ones. The Indian High Commissioner (he remains a High Commissioner, unlike his colleague from Ireland, because Hindustan remains in the Commonwealth) will shortly, it is reported, become the Hindustan High Commissioner, representing presumably the Hindustanis — certainly not the Hindus, who are the followers of a certain religion, and may be found in many other political divisions. So Canada's Indian Act need not be modified.

CP and Newspaper Guild

THE APPLICATION of the Newspaper Guild for certification as bargaining agency for the employees of the Canadian Press has brought into the light of day the extraordinary conflict of principles resulting from the conversion of labor unions into agencies of a political party. If unions in Canada existed solely for the purpose of obtaining the best possible terms for their members from those who employ them, it would be difficult to find a logical argument against permitting the employees of such an organization as the CP to organize themselves into a union if they want to. But unions no longer exist solely for that purpose. They exist also for the purpose of advancing the interests of a political party, and they happen to have selected a political party whose chief tenet is that the system of competitive private enterprise is, if not immoral (and many of its leaders think it is precisely that), at least undesirable, a thing to be got rid of whenever opportunity offers.

That may not be the view of all of the CP employees who wish to be organized in the Newspaper Guild, but it is the view of the Guild, because the Guild is committed to the support of the CCF party as the "political arm" of labor. Now that is obviously not a view which can commend itself to most of the newspapers which collectively constitute the CP and are therefore the real employers of the CP workers. In a steel plant, a streetcar system or a milk distributing organization, the political views, both individual and collective, of the employees are probably none of the employer's business; but in an agency whose sole occupation is the gathering and distribution of news, a strong political bias in the mind of the employees appears to us to present great difficulties. We do not see how a supporter of Mr. Coldwell can possibly be expected always to tell his stories in exactly the same way as he would if he were a supporter of Mr. St. Laurent or Mr. Drew; and we therefore do not like the idea of all the stories handled by the CP being written by men and women whose union regards Mr. Coldwell as its political arm. If the law requires the CP to treat with the Newspaper Guild as bargaining agent as soon as a majority of the CP employees vote for that union, we think Parliament ought to give very serious consideration to changing the law.

The New Almanac

THE Peterborough *Examiner* is grieved with the new Canadian Almanac (which now calls itself the Canadian Almanac and Directory, but it need not expect that we shall use that cumbersome title every time we talk about it) for giving the population of Peterborough as 25,350 when it is now, according to the *Examiner*, some 10,000 more. We have no sympathy with the *Examiner*. The Dominion Government takes a census of the population every ten years, and in the Prairie Provinces (because they were at one time supposed to grow so fast that their parliamentary representation could not keep up with them) every five years; and that

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR LONG OVERDUE

is the only population statistic that we have any use for. The practice of letting local newspapers like the *Examiner*, or even local authorities like the Peterborough Council, estimate their own population and plaster the results all over works of reference like the Canadian Almanac would be disastrous. It is true that 1941 is a long time ago, but we do know that the population of Peterborough was then 25,350; we do not know what the population of Peterborough will be when the census is taken next year. Let's wait.

The *Examiner* would, we think, have had a much better grievance against the Almanac if it had picked on the fact that the Almanac calls Peterborough Peterboro. The reason for doing so is in some cases to get the name and the population in without running over into a new line, but we do not think that is a valid excuse. If Toronto's name were actually Torontough (and there is no reason why it shouldn't be), we can easily imagine the indignation of Torontonians at seeing it reduced to Toronto. Nor is the Almanac consistent about it. It gives the short form in the list of Customs and Excise Collectors, where there is no consideration of space involved, and in the list of County Engineers and Road Superintendents; but it gives the long form in the House of Commons, the Legislature, the list of Ontario Hospitals, and under County Judges it apologizes for the abbreviation by printing Peterboro'. In the list of Municipal Officers it rather outdoes itself by printing in a single line, under column headings indicating the name of the city, the county containing it, the city clerk and his address and the treasurer and his address: "PETERBORO'—Peterboro'—E. A. Outram, Peterboro—A. S. Couper, Peterboro"—two with apostrophe and two without!

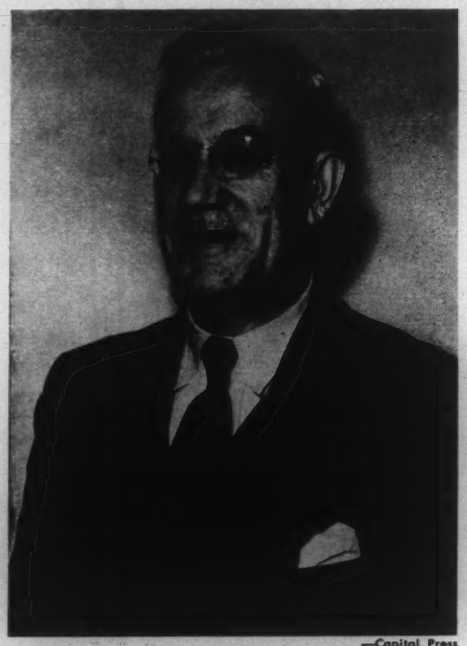
The Almanac seems also uncertain about the accentuation of the name of Montreal. Our personal conviction is that that city has two names, one French and one English, and when one is writing English one writes Montreal and when writing French, Montréal. The same is true of Quebec, both Province and city. The Almanac uses the accent about half the time, including the curious combination Montréal-South and all the other quarters of the compass. It gives Three Rivers as the name of Mr. Duplessis' constituency, but Trois Rivières in the list of coroners and registrars. In the post office list it gives Trois Rivières as being in the constituency of Three Rivers.

These are matters in which it is difficult to establish an exact principle, since some names are translatable and some are not; nobody dreams of talking about Three Pistols, for instance, although some English-speaking people must live in Trois Pistoles. But in less doubtful matters the Almanac is incredibly impeccable. It omits the *Canadian Tribune* from the list of Toronto periodicals, but that may be due to a dislike of its politics.

Immigration Expert

DURING 37 years in the immigration branch of the Dominion Government Mr. A. L. Jolliffe, who for a large part of that time has been Director of Immigration, has rendered notable service to Canada and to world civilization by his constant endeavor to interpret Canada's immigration regulations in a generous and liberal sense. Because of his experience and knowledge of the problems of immigration he was able in the later years of his service to exercise a good deal of influence upon legislators and the executive, and that influence was nearly always in favor of a judicious liberality in the admission of newcomers to Canada.

Mr. Jolliffe has now retired from the active service of the Government, but we are glad to note that his knowledge will not cease to be available. He has been appointed Special Adviser on Immigration to the Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, a post which, along with his membership in the Imperial Service Order, constitutes a very proper recognition of a lifetime of useful work.



—Capital Press

LIFETIME *in Immigration Service: Jolliffe.*

Unhealthy Exaggeration

MOST people, we think, are puzzled and uneasy about Canada's economic situation. While not sharing all, or anything like all, the farmers' expressed alarm about agricultural prices, Canadians are at least wondering how far farm prices can go without having a depressive effect on the whole economy. While not agreeing with the trade union leaders that our present measure of unemployment means a national crisis, ordinary folk are wondering whether it is the beginning of a down trend which will lead to worse things. There is a general feeling of uncertainty.

It is for the new session of Parliament to probe and argue the facts. To it we will look for a clarification of the issues and factors involved. Unhappily the political leaders show few signs of tackling it that way. From the Tories we get cries of blue ruin. They told us last year, they say, that the Liberals' trade policies were leading to disaster, and now they claim their case is proved. From the CCF we get dire forebodings and smug assertions that they alone hold the key to economic salvation. Worst of all, the Government reacts to these exaggerations by exaggerating its own case, until its statements sound like the perpetual forced gaiety of a court jester. But, unlike the jester our Government is not paid to keep us gay, and it is becoming rather tiresome to be assured over and over again that everything is for the best in the best of all possible countries under the best of all possible governments.

By exaggerating the dangers of the situation the PC's and the CCF are spoiling their own case. They are crying "wolf" too often. But just as surely the rose-tinted view propagated by so many ministers and anonymous Government spokesmen is becoming less convincing with each repetition.

Complacency is becoming a Government habit which grows more difficult to break the longer it lasts, and ministers would be helping themselves as well as the country if they could manage to snap out of it now. The way to establish confidence is to provide the country with a sensible perspective, embracing the unfavorable as well as the favorable factors. There are sound reasons for being hopeful about this year's prospects, but we shall lose sight of them if ministers continue to blow them up, like Mardi Gras figures, beyond recognizable life size.

Tale

IT WAS not the lock that disturbed—for I had the key:
But over the lock, that web of filigree!
And the large black witch who watched
From her wheel house, so intricately latched.

Some might have taken warning, gone away
Up sodden path, through evergreen
Past devil's club and spleen
Dashed into daylight and the hard highway.

But I took the key, fitted it into lock
And turned. The spider house split loose—
Witch scuttled off to hide, fell prey
For the intruder's foot, the stranger's way.

So did I come to own that hen-legged house:
And the house, surprised, grew meeker than a mouse.

DOROTHY LIVESAY

A Good Advance

THE announcement of Premier Frost that his Government will introduce legislation prohibiting certain forms of discriminatory restriction in deeds and covenants is exceedingly welcome, and we are not disposed to criticize the Government for not going further in the matter of anti-discrimination legislation at this moment, provided only that the legislation actually in view is so drafted as to be effective in its particular sphere. The whole subject of discrimination on grounds of race and religion is one in which public opinion and legislation must proceed closely together, and there is much educational work to be done before public opinion in Ontario reaches the required level of intelligence and humanity.

Public opinion is, we think, quite prepared to accept any such limitation on property rights as may be involved in enacting that a man may not sell or bequeath a piece of real estate subject to the condition that it shall never be owned or occupied by a person born on the wrong side of a certain degree of longitude or latitude. Whether the new legislation will invalidate already existing covenants of this kind we do not yet know, and the question is not important. If they are to be invalidated at all, we should prefer to see it done by a judicial decision that they are contrary to public policy and were therefore never valid. Failing such a decision, there is perhaps as much to be said for allowing them to stand as for legislating retroactively to abolish them. The main principle is attained when the Legislature shows by its actions that it now considers them sufficiently contrary to public policy to be no longer permissible.

Montreal Mystery

WE ARE disposed to suspend judgment on the resignation of Archbishop Charbonneau until the time, if it ever comes, when it is followed by that of Bishop Desranleau of Sherbrooke. It appears inconceivable that a matter of labor policy, in which the Sherbrooke prelate was much more outspoken than the Montreal one, should have led to

the resignation of the higher officer of the Church without leading also to that of the lower.

Further light may be shed upon this undeniably mysterious affair when a new permanent appointment is made to the Montreal post and a new employment is found for Archbishop Charbonneau. The latter is one of the ablest and most progressive clerics in Canada, and is apparently in perfectly good health, and it is inconceivable that the Church should dispense with his services for any long time unless it desires to manifest its disapproval of his views. Similarly the type of cleric appointed in Montreal will give some indication whether Rome is fundamentally opposed to the Charbonneau policies so far as Quebec is concerned or has some other reason for relieving him of his duties.

For the Boy Scouts

DURING the past fortnight the attention of Canadians has been directed very strongly to the work of the Boy Scouts Association, as a result of the national campaign for funds for financing a considerable expansion of Scout work in the Dominion. If any of our readers have overlooked the claims of the Boy Scouts on their pocketbooks we trust that they will remedy the oversight immediately. There is no work more worthy of support than that of this magnificent organization for the inculcation of honor, discipline and practical craftsmanship in the youngsters of today who will be the men of tomorrow.

The weakening of the family as an institution has thrown an immensely increased burden upon all sorts of organizations which take over different parts of its former work. So far as boys are concerned none of these are more important or effective than the Boy Scouts, and the need for a greatly increased supply of trained scoutmasters, paraphernalia and office accommodation is pressing. The work in Canada is in highly competent hands and deserves adequate support.

Needs of New State

A VALUABLE little book just to hand from England is "Freedom Under the Law" by Sir Alfred Denning (Stevens and Sons, Chancery Lane, 8 shillings). It consists of four lectures, in fairly popular language, on the various kinds of freedom and their safeguards, and the third lecture, on "Justice Between Man and the State," gives the history of the events which led Britain to open the courts to suits against government departments, a thing which Canada has not yet done.

Lord Justice Denning (he is a member of the Court of Appeal) holds that the enormous new duties imposed on the State by the current social revolution have compelled the conferring of large judicial powers on government departments and their tribunals — the system of "administrative courts" which has long existed in France, and which goes much further there than it does yet in Britain. The French, says the author, have been much more successful than the British in keeping these administrative courts free from departmental interference and domination; and he feels that a case where there is no appeal from the tribunal except to the minister is simply a flat denial of justice. The French hold that a public authority is not unlimited in the use of its statutory powers; it is required to use them "genuinely in the public interest," and will be checked if it acts from improper motives. The British courts are beginning to follow the same doctrine when they get a chance, and it seems as if it will be a necessary element in any modern system of social welfare.

"Properly exercised the new powers of the executive lead to the welfare state; but abused they lead to the totalitarian state." It is pleasant to know from a high authority that the two can be kept separate.

Wages and Justice

WE DOUBT whether any experienced and adequately trained economist would care to maintain the thesis that Canada can afford to operate a land transportation system paying the same wage rates as those of the competing United States lines, and charging those wage rates entirely upon the traffic carried. The railway unions, which are in effect asking for such rates, have some good economists in their service, but the view of those economists would be that the burden of costs must be borne by the taxpayers, either by subsidies or by the simple method of meeting deficits on the nationally owned system immediately and on the CPR after it has been ruined and taken over by the nation. They would not support the proposition that freight and passenger rates should be raised to offset the increase in wage costs.

It may be unjust that Canadian railway men should have to work for lower wages than their American colleagues. If so the question still remains open, whether that injustice is due to Canadian wages being too low or to United States wages being too high. But again the discrepancy may not involve any injustice at all; it may be merely the price that a Canadian railway man pays for being in Canada, a thinly populated, low-traffic country, instead of being in the United States, a more thickly populated and very high-traffic country. The United States manages to pay the cost of its high-wage transportation because of the enormous volume of goods that it moves over every mile of track. Only a relatively small part of the United States freight rates constitutes a charge on export goods, which have to be sold in open worldwide competition. Canada's freight rates fall on export trade to the extent of probably ten times as large a percentage of the whole traffic. If the proposed increase in wages is charged upon freight rates, the increase will have to be borne very largely by inland producers of export goods, and will come straight out of their pockets, for they cannot increase their prices on the world market . At the same time they will have to pay the same increase in the goods they buy from the eastern and western sections of the country.

The only justice, it seems to us, that is applicable in a situation such as this is justice not as between Canadian and American railway employees, but justice as between different classes of Canadians. A settlement based chiefly on the consideration that the railway unions have it in their power to paralyze the economic life of the country would have nothing to do with justice in or out of Canada; it would be simply an exercise of force.

From the Sublime

"Many Great Authors Insane, U.K. Brain Specialist Asserts"—News Headline.

An MD who obtains his meat and drink from brains
And understands all pericranial laws well
Has labelled as irrational
Such heroes international
As Dickens, Johnson, Shelley, Ruskin, Boswell.

This truth you must imbibe: full many a buried scribe
Whose name is now enshrined in brightest glory,
Right up until his burial
Had sparrows on his aerial
And rats a-plenty in his upper storey.

One shudders when he learns quite off the beam was Burns,
And yet—recall his language: it's rococo;
But folk who find a benison
In reading Alfred Tennyson
Will not be pleased to learn that he was loco.

To write this stuff of mine, at seven cents per line
('Twill never win for me the rank of poet)
Requires no instability
Or hopeless imbecility—
But, gosh, it surely helps,—and don't I know it!

J. E. P.

passing show

REMEMBER when Spies used to be just a kind of apple?

Klaus Fuchs doesn't seem to be any relation of Santa.

In Quebec and British Columbia a lot of people want sweepstakes for hospitals. Oh well, in those Provinces a lot of people want sweepstakes, period.

Warfare is feasible at forty below, says a Canadian general. Or at least freezable.

Coalitions in politics are very high-minded affairs. The one in Manitoba may have broken up before these lines are read on the question whether there should be eight Liberals to three Conservatives in the cabinet or only seven.

Husbands of working wives, it is claimed, are not unhappy. Doesn't it depend on whether wifie hands over the weekly envelope?

Wonder if J. L. Lewis's union has been buying oil stocks.

They say the hydrogen bomb will promote peace. By exploding, or by not exploding?

Instead of training children to fit into the

world, we should train them to make the world fit to fit into.

Some people seem to think that Rossellini and Bergman had their baby just to oblige the publicity director.

Montreal says it is free from organized vice. We have thought for a long time that there are things which can get along just as well without being organized.

The Motion Picture Theatre Association complains that radio bingo is keeping people away from the movies. Maybe it is, but so are the movies.

All the prairie provinces are reported to be losing population. We may anticipate a terrific photo-finish just before the 1951 census between the CCF, the SC and Union Government to see which can drive out most.

Pity, says a Communist writer, is a bourgeois sentiment. Sure; in a Communist world there will either be nothing to pity or nobody capable of pitying it.

Lucy says that if the clubs which run bingo games had to call themselves bingo clubs there probably wouldn't be so many bingo games.

POLITICS AND LIQUOR DON'T MIX

by D. P. O'Hearn

TEMPERANCE people are well-meaning, but the way in which they defeat themselves must be consistently amazing to the observer.

Primarily, of course, there was the great experiment of prohibition which in the light of reason was ordained to fail from the start. Today, though of course the results are not so obvious, it is equally paradoxical to watch the way in which by their pressures they consistently push liquor more and more into politics.

We are getting to the day where nearly any impartial student will grant that so far as liquor is concerned the fewer restrictions the better.

For one thing our figures in Canada on drunkenness are revealing. They show that Prince Edward Island,

—Capitol Press

PREMIER FROST: *Head of sincere and able Government handling tough problem of liquor control.*

which has had the strongest control, tops the list. And Nova Scotia, where only recently has there been any sale of either beer or spirits by the glass, was first for liquor convictions.

But even more persuading is the experience of a man who should convince even the prohibitionist forces. He is Rev. John W. Foote, wartime VC padre, Vice-Chairman of the Ontario Liquor Control Board.

Major Foote early in his term of office made an extensive survey of drinking conditions in Europe. He certainly had no axe to grind for the believers in more open sale. Yet on his return he had to report that the most convincing impression of his trip was this: that the countries with the best drinking conditions had the least Government restriction.

These are facts which apparently make no impression at all on temperance advocates. Rather they seem to intensify their resolve that there should be more and more control. With the frenzy of those in a "losing battle" they put more and more pressure on Government, and inevitably get things in a worse mess.

Five years ago when drinking conditions in Ontario were demonstrably appalling, the Government, under George Drew, instituted the system of open sale of spirits by the glass, now known has the "cocktail bar" system.

Ever since, the Government's goal has been trying to make the system work, putting in an honest effort to give what are the best conditions of liquor sale. But though conditions have improved, it has constantly been harassed by the pressures of the temperance people and the facts of political life itself.

Forthright Step

When the new system was started it was a partial compromise, bars were allowed only in the five largest centres (Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London and Windsor) without a vote of the people. But as a political action it was a comparatively forthright step, and therefore daring. In the face of the strongest opposition the Government announced it was instituting a policy it believed in.

But this brave stand couldn't endure. The temperance lobby didn't relax its pressure. Eventually there began to be a lessening of the early confidence on the part of lesser Government members, particularly as the 1948 provincial election approached, and with it there was more and more compromise. As the two main originators of the system left, Drew to Ottawa and Attorney-General Leslie Blackwell out of the Government, this became even more pronounced.

When Premier Frost took office last spring one of the first pressures put on him was to curtail the number of new bars. In Toronto, particularly, the plea was that there were too many bars in the downtown area.

Until that time the Government hadn't adopted a definite policy on the number of outlets. They were issued haphazardly by the Ontario Liquor Licence Board, an independent tribunal which Drew and Blackwell had established to administer the new system. It had been the policy of the Board to grant new licences at occasional hearings.

Premier Frost met that situation by declaring a shutdown on licences in the Toronto area, to the anger of some 150 applicants, a number of them deserving, who had spent upwards of a million dollars in preliminary planning, much of it required by the Board's regulations.

Since then there have been a few applications granted but the Government hasn't as yet announced any definite policy on outlets. It has considered a few courses, such as a zoning system, but a short time ago it indicated its most likely action when it announced it was considering handing over more control, including number of outlets to local municipalities.

This, of course, would be continuing the policy of compromise and would place liquor directly into the local political field where it would be open to wide abuse.

Enforcement was another problem confronting Premier Frost. As their major weapon—and being a point which is always hard to prove or disprove — the temperance strategists kept up the continual claim that enforcement was lax. As it happens, enforcement in Ontario is probably as efficient as in any province, but if the temperance element isn't satisfied with conditions once again it can look to political control.

There are certain facts on enforcement which every government eventually has to meet and usually resign itself to. One is that a system of Government-licenced bars inevitably sets up a system of little monopolies. The second is that a great many of the wrong people want to get control of one or more of these little monopolies and politics being politics, eventually a few of them do.

There are many licence-holders in Ontario who are superior people and well-qualified to be entrusted with this public privilege. But there are also a great many others who definitely shouldn't have the privilege.*

Some of these latter were inherited from previous regimes; others have licences because of past influences.

Such political licence-holders are one of the ever-present shortcomings of politics, and one apparently about which little can be done. As mentioned above, the present Ontario Government and the Drew-Blackwell administration preceding it were undoubtedly as honest and sincere as any government and more so than most, but its liquor administration has been surrounded with the usual rumors of political instability, and certainly many of the licences granted by its Board are held by undesirables. Government apparently can't be much stronger than the party supporting it, which includes its hangers-on.

*Liquor Commissioner G. Arthur Welsh's "get tough" policy is starting to take effect. Last week there were two licence cancellations after adequate warnings: (1) for permitting gamblers on the premises; (2) for selling beer for off-premises consumption.

—CNR

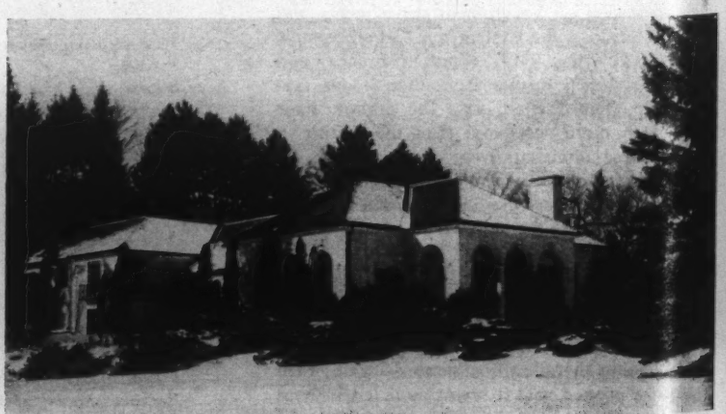
MAJOR FOOTE: *Report on European survey was thought-provoking.*

But the fact of the matter is that this situation leads to the condition that there can't be adequate enforcement. When a licence-holder is a grasping, unethical opportunist, who probably has secured his licence through some form of pressure, you can't expect him not to permit drunkenness, sale to minors and bootlegging. As any police official will tell you, there can't be adequate enforcement of liquor laws without the co-operation of the licence-holders.

Government officials, of course, also know this, although in the face of temperance effort they seldom are so courageous as to admit it. They do, as Premier Frost has boldly and sincerely done, put on an enforcement "drive".

At the same time, if they are sincere, they try through education and other measures to take care of alcoholics and drunks, and *in a constructive way* advocate temperance.

In view of the experience of the past, however, it seems unlikely the organized temperance interests will ever see the political picture in its true light and will continue to force liquor into the political structure.



—Toronto Telegram

SHADOWBROOK, *Toronto's alcoholic hospital, is a private institution but Government supports alcoholic studies through sponsorship of extensive research.*

DONALD O'HEARN *is Ontario Legislature correspondent for SN and several Ontario daily newspapers.*

NEVER *dethroned: lifter De Lamarre.*

Gifted Muscles

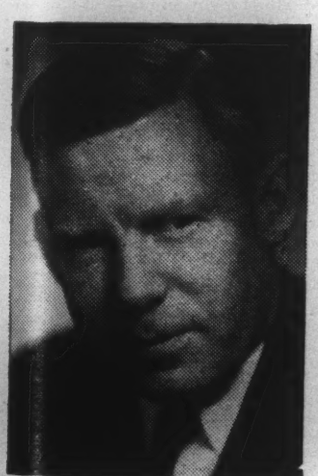
SELF-STYLED "King of the weight-lifters" since 1914, Victor De Lamarre claims he's never been dethroned. He blithely ignores the fact that Canada's Amateur Athletic Association never sanctioned his title. In December he adorned Quebec City dailies with half-page ads displaying his impressive anatomy and a long text giving out the secret of his strength: God was his one and only master. Three sub-headings repeated the secret and every line of the message stressed it. The ads were acts of faith and self-admiration. At the end of the text he wished everyone a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and confided he was looking for a worthy successor.

In January, Quebec City was littered with posters inviting people to a free show with the inducement of "prix de présence." On the last evening of the month, thousands of people turned up at the Palais Montcalm, a community centre, and from two to three thousand were turned away.

There was a near-riot. At least 25 policemen were called to maintain order and were greeted with catcalls and missiles, mostly overshoes and packs of cigarettes. A door was torn off, another was broken. Two women and a policeman were slightly bruised. Material damages amounted to much more than the hall's rental price, $65.

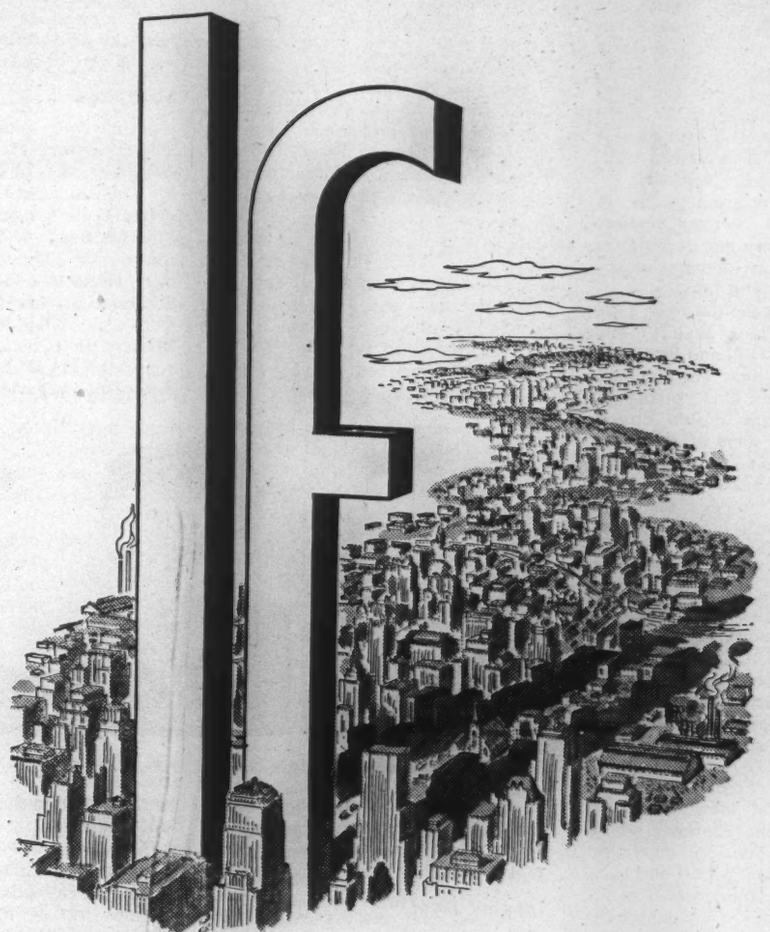
Victor the King, it turned out, had only wanted to show that he still possessed his good and strong, though sagging muscles. His two sons, both policemen, may inherit the kingdom and the title, if they, like their father, ignore all contenders.—*W.C.*

OCCIDENTAL LIFE AGENT SETS ALL-TIME RECORDS



CARL BURROWS

With $4,300,000 of new paid life insurance Mr. Burrows of Galt, Ontario again led the entire agency force of Occidental Life in Canada and the United States for 1949. This is his fourth consecutive year of leadership since joining the Val Taylor Agency in November, 1944. Mr. Burrows' business has been on individual applications only and represents an average size policy of $36,000.



If all the people who work for the telephone company,

And all the people who earn a living by making the things the telephone company needs,

And all the people who have their savings invested in the telephone company,

And all the people who depend on good telephone service to run their businesses and manage their homes;

If all these people, with their families, lived in one city,

This City-With-No-Name would be by far the largest in Canada, and one of the largest in the world.

Keeping pace with the growing needs of communities everywhere for more and better telephone service has taken lots of work and lots of money.

Only a financially healthy telephone company can carry on this big job.

Telephone users, employees, shareholders — everyone has a vital interest in a service that means so much to the welfare of so many people.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Owned and operated by Canadians for Canadians

What Makes a Famous Hockey Line?

Play-Maker, Goal-Getter Plus a Solid Man Produce Line Harmony

by Dink Carroll

JACK ADAMS, general manager of the Detroit Red Wings, granted an interview to a sports writer recently in which he declared that the team's present big line—Sid Abel, Ted Lindsay and Gordie Howe—was the greatest the Detroit club had ever had. If his intention was to start an argument, he had a surefire approach.

Just which line was the greatest in the history of the National Hockey League has long been one of the most contentious subjects among hockey executives, players and fans.

Many think that the old New York Ranger line of Frank Boucher and the Cook brothers (Bill and Bun) was the greatest of all time, but there are just as many who think otherwise. Some plump for the Boston Bruins' "Kraut Line," and some for the Montreal Canadiens' "Punch Line." Others will tell you that the Toronto Leafs' "Kid Line" topped them all, and still others will argue that the Bruins' Weiland-Clapper-Gainor line was the best.

No coach has ever been able to put a great line together on paper, because he never knows if the players are going to mesh until he sees them on the ice. It's largely a matter of reflexes and coordination. If the three men react at the same speed, they see the plays at the same time and are able to make them.

Most coaches agree that there never was a great team without a great line, and the elements which make up such a line are invariably the same. They are a play-maker, a goal-getter and a solid man. The individual members of a great line are usually as much in harmony off the ice as on it; they spend a good deal of time in each other's company, not only in the playing season but in the off-season as well.

Dick Irvin, who is the present dean of coaches in the National Hockey League, states flatly that the greatest line he ever saw was the original "Punch Line," which led Canadiens to four straight NHL championships. These are the reasons for his choice:

"No line has ever come close to matching the scoring record of the 'Punch Line' over a four-year period, nor has one come close to equalling its all-round play. During all that time, its appearance on the ice was a guarantee of action. I have never seen a line that could keep the pressure on the other team's goal and a crowd on its feet like this one. I used it not only in its regular turn, but also to kill off penalties when we were shorthanded. And I can say another thing for it that can't be said about some lines which were highly-regarded—it always played as well on the road as it did at home."

—Globe and Mail

BILL COOK: *Of Ranger fame.*

Peppery Pivot

The original members of the "Punch Line" were Elmer Lach, Maurice (The Rocket) Richard and Toe Blake. Lach was the peppery pivot who set up the plays, Richard was the goal-getter and Blake was the solid man, a fellow who covered up his linemates' mistakes and scored a remarkable number of important goals. Lach and Blake had played together on the same line the season before the "Punch Line" was put together and they didn't set the league on fire.

"They lacked a finisher," Irvin points out. "It was Richard's scoring skill that made the line jell."

But don't expect other coaches to agree with Irvin. When Jack Adams was singing the praises of Detroit's Abel - Lindsay - Howe line, Lynn Patrick, coach of the New York Rangers, was asked if he thought it compared with hockey's other great lines.

"If you mean does it compare with the Cooks and Boucher, the answer is no," he said.

"How would it compare with the 'Punch Line'?" was the next question.

"Oh, sure, it's as good as the 'Punch Line'," he answered carelessly, as if the question didn't merit much thought.

What did Dick Irvin think of Detroit's present big line? "Just another line," he said, refusing to concede it any special distinction.

Irvin's Ten

Irvin once picked hockey's 10 greatest lines, as he saw them:

1. The Punch Line (Canadiens). 2. The Boucher - Cook - Cook line (New York Rangers). 3. The Kraut Line (Boston). 4. The Kid Line (Toronto). 5. The Barry-Aurie-Lewis line (Detroit). 6. The Chapman-Schriner-Carr line (New York Americans). 7. The Romnes-Thompson-March line (Chicago). 8. The Big-S Line (Montreal Maroons). 9. The Apps-Drillon-Davidson line (Toronto). 10. The Weiland-Clapper-Gainor line (Boston).

—Turofsky, Globe and Mail

DETROIT'S *Lindsay, Abel, Howe: Are they hockey's greatest line?**

Virtually every coach who can be persuaded to name hockey's great lines never places the Rangers' famous trio of Frank Boucher and the two Cooks lower than second, which should give you a clue. In a poll where graded marks are given for first, second and third, this line would surely finish on top.

It lasted a whole decade, which is years longer than any other outstanding line. The three players broke into the league as a unit and they were so close together they might have been triplets. Even now, though all three have hockey jobs in different cities and haven't played together for over a dozen years, they own farms in Ontario and spend part of every summer together.

No one ever tagged this trio with a name, but if they had been dubbed the "Tick-Tack-Toe Line" it would have described their play. They were extremely clever and featured intricate, criss-cross passing plays that were a delight to watch.

Bill Cook was the finisher on the line, Bun Cook was the solid man and Frank Boucher was the play-maker. Boucher would juggle the puck until he had sucked an opposing forward out of position; then he would lay the puck on his uncovered wing's stick and the line would whirl in on the other team's goal, slapping the rubber back and forth with drumlike rhythm.

*Wing Ted Lindsay, 24, Centre Sid Abel, 31, and Wing Gordie Howe, 21, are not only considered the smoothest working team in this year's NHL; last week they were still individual top scorers in points: Lindsay—58; Abel—55; Howe—50.

—Globe and Mail

BOUCHER: *He was a Ranger great.*

Top Competitor

There never was a greater competitor in the NHL than Bill Cook. Once when returning from a playoff game in Montreal, which the Rangers had lost, a teammate remarked in his hearing: "We didn't do so bad. I thought they'd beat us worse than they did." That was more than Bill could stand. He rushed at his teammate and belted him on the chin, knocking him cold.

Dave Trottier, who broke in with the old Montreal Maroons, still talks about an incident in a Maroons-Ranger game. Tommy Gorman was coaching the Maroons then, and he assigned Trottier the difficult task of covering Bill Cook.

"Play position hockey," Gorman cautioned him. "Don't move off your wing."

Cook scored two goals that night and Gorman accosted Trottier after the game, asking him why he had let Cook get away from him.

"You told me not to move off my wing," replied Trottier. "I didn't, but he did and he scored both goals from the other wing."

Back in the late '20s, the New York Americans had a big defenseman named Leo Reise, father of the player of the same name who now wears the uniform of the Detroit Red Wings. The rivalry between the two New York teams was intense and Madison Square Garden was a bedlam every time they played. One night the Cooks and Boucher went around Reise for three goals, making him look particularly bad.

In the Americans' dressing room after the game, the exasperated Reise cried: "Those con guys and their shell game. They oughta be arrested."

It's a tribute to the prowess of this line that as soon as an outstanding line appears, it is inevitably compared with the Cooks and Boucher.

DINK CARROLL *is Sports Editor of the Montreal Gazette. This is the last article in a special hockey series.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

Portfolio

interpreting Canada and the World to Canadians

national round-up

Yukon:

COLD REALISM

SWEETBRIAR soldiers got real war atmosphere in the cold wastes of Alaska and the Yukon last week. The rattle of Vickers and Bren guns and the roar of six-pound anti-tank guns were no less impressive with blank ammunition.

"Enemy" artillery ranged with air bursts over allied positions. Defending troops could hear the bong of enemy guns and a few seconds later the crump of an exploding shell. It was reassuring to them to know that what was going on overhead was for effect only. Enemy gunners fired blank ammunition, and umpires in the allied lines shot projectiles which exploded like airburst shells when they reached the top of their trajectory.

Groups of enemy troops, coached on being prisoners, were captured by allied forces. They talked the language of the "aggressor," a mixture of Spanish, French, and English, and gave information designed to test and elude intelligence officers. When SATURDAY NIGHT Assistant Editor Michael Young crossed to enemy lines at night to interview, he was thoroughly quizzed, searched and investigated before he was allowed to proceed.

—CP

HISTORY *was made when Mrs. Nancy Hodges, of Victoria, only woman Speaker ever to be elected to that position in any Commonwealth country, presided over the opening of the BC Legislative Assembly.*

Air activity was realistic, too. To dogfights, strafing and dive bombing was added a leaflet raid warning that "the aggressor has his trapline set," a caution to advancing allies as they struck deeper into the Yukon.

Alberta:

AIR VICTORY

STRAFING coyotes from the air is the latest method adopted in Alberta in an attempt to cut down the severe damage caused by this most persistent predator.

Several communities recently have chartered light aircraft which fly over coyote country and pot coyotes on the run from low altitudes. An aeroplane is the only known conveyance which can hope to keep up with a coyote high-tailing it across the prairie, and air warfare seems to be proving more successful than any other method.

The Provincial Government used to pay a $5 bounty for all adult coyotes killed and $2 for pups, but the suspicion got around that some farmers were raising coyotes for the purpose of slaughtering them and collecting bounty on the remains. So the bounty was cancelled, and in recent years damage done by coyotes has risen to unprecedented figures, especially among sheep flocks and poultry. Some ranchers have even suffered losses among cattle-herds — particularly when there are young calves on the range.

The Province recently decided to re-establish coyote bounties in a different form which, it hopes, will be proof against fraud. It has offered to pay 75 per cent of the cost of coyote hunts, when these are arranged by local organizations. As a result of this decision, two more aircraft have been chartered by local groups, one by the Vauxhall Farmers' Cooperative at Brooks and the other by the Bow Slope Shipping Association and the South Slope Feeders' Association.

The aircraft will be paid on a piecework basis—$5 for each coyote killed.

KING OIL

THE OIL BOOM is keeping Alberta's revenues at an all-time high. The provincial gross surplus on current account for the nine months of the current financial year ending December 31, was $14,429,061—compared with a corresponding figure for the same period of the last fiscal year of only $2,004,786.

—Canadian Army

CLOSE-UP OF SWEETBRIAR: *Canadian "War Correspondents" in Alaska and the Yukon are shown as they arrived at Whitehorse. Front row, left to right: Michael Young,* SATURDAY NIGHT*; Noel Mostert,* BUP*; Guy de Merlis,* Le Droit*; Lt. Col. J. K. Mahony, DPR, Army; Douglas How,* CP. *Back row, Bert Cannings,* CAB*; Ross Munro,* Southam Press*; George Bain,* The Globe and Mail*; Norman Hull,* Windsor Star*; Bill Herbert,* CBC*; Ross Beasley,* Screen News*; Phil Wade,* Saskatoon Star-Phoenix. *They later interviewed "prisoners".*

Collections from royalties, rentals and cash premiums for oil leases was $20,989,040 — about four times the amount for the previous year. But liquor revenues were up by $500,000 to $7,750,000, and several other sources of revenue showed increases.

British Columbia:

ACUTE SITUATION

VANCOUVER'S Community Chest, in an open letter to MP's and MLA's, made it clear it feels the unemployment situation is critical. It urged action to help destitute families: "It is no exaggeration to say the situation is extremely acute at the present time. Men, women and children are not only hungry, they are destitute, and there are no adequate resources to help them.

"Actually, medical certificates showing children suffering from malnutrition have been presented to the city social service department and no assistance could be given. These are not isolated cases but present a picture which is all too common. . . . The time is long past when federal assistance should have been provided to meet the emergency which is quite beyond the scope and resources of private agencies."

Aggravating BC's jobless situation was the severe weather which closed the logging mills and threw thousands out of work. The warm weather is returning, and loggers are going back to work, but the backwash has caught many.

■ The church apparently can't make people go to heaven; but it can keep them out of hell, it thinks. Rev. A. E. Cooke and Ald. Archie Proctor debated in Vancouver the question of Sunday sports. Said Mr. Cooke: "We can't legislate to get people into heaven, but we can at least have laws to keep them out of hell."

■ Vancouver was told something last week it has known for a long time: its library facilities are disgraceful. The main library (at Main and Hastings, stone's throw from Chinatown) is next to a market, and the stench keeps windows shut.

—CP

CHIEF JUSTICE ILSLEY: *Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, former federal Justice and Finance Minister, (right) is sworn in as the new Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. Lieutenant-Governor J. A. D. McCurdy conducted the ceremony.*

Quebec:

BRUSH AND COMB

HOW WELL founded were charges that vice was rampant in Montreal? The question is one that has been on the minds of many Montrealers since Pacifique Plante, former deputy police chief, started a series of articles in the French-language daily *Le Devoir*.

Last week, Director of Police J. Albert Langlois, MBE, replied to his critics. In brief, what he said in his 1,200-word report was this: there is no organized vice in Canada's largest city.

The Chief had harsh words for *Pic*, a U.S. magazine which recently featured a photo-story about Montreal. Included in the article was a photograph of a number of men, crowded around a table in a smoke-filled room. The scene, the magazine said, was a barbotte game.

"It is a photograph," the report says, "of a simulated barbotte game put up by Pacifique Plante himself in 1947 at police headquarters in Montreal for alleged publicity purposes. The actors in this comedy were the actual police of Mr. Plante who

Eagle Star
Insurance Company Limited
of London, England

The British Crown
Assurance Corporation Limited
of Glasgow, Scotland

The
British Northwestern
Fire Insurance Company

Security National
Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
217 Bay Street • Toronto
J. H. Riddel, Manager for Canada
R. Holroyde, Assistant Manager
BRANCH OFFICES—Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

READY TO SERVE YOU . . .

With professional skill in the following capacities—

- Executor and Trustee
- Transfer Agent and Registrar
- Real Estate Management, Sales and Rentals
- Investment Management
- Collection Agent

Be Thrifty in 'Fifty

Open A Savings Account Today With

CHARTERED TRUST
COMPANY

34 King Street W., Toronto, WA. 7681
388 St. James St. W., Montreal, HA. 5166

was then director of the morality squad. I have in my hand a sworn declaration to this effect."

First major reaction came from the Sacred Heart League, who flatly labelled his conclusion that the fight against vice is being carried on with all vigor and effectiveness possible as "whitewash." *Le Devoir* has encouraged 50 citizens to petition the Chief Justice of Montreal district to launch a judiciary probe into gambling and prostitution.

■ One of the Canadian Army's best-known and best-liked officers, Major-General Ernest G. ("Bunny") Weeks, got a new job recently. The former Adjutant-General has been appointed Secretary Manager of Montreal's exclusive Mount Royal Club. He retired last summer from the Adjutant-Generalship at the age of 53.

Saskatchewan:

EGAD, CADDY!

CHIEF JUSTICE J. T. Brown of the Saskatchewan Court of King's Bench is receiving the jibes of his fellow judges these days. It's all because he saw Victoria's famous sea serpent, "Caddy", while vacationing at the Pacific coast.

Besides the "digs" from judges in Regina, the Chief Justice has received two letters from former Saskatchewan judges now living at the coast. One, from Judge E. R. Wylie, supported the Chief Justice. "Many reliable people" had seen Caddy and "you were one of the lucky ones," he wrote.

Judge H. V. Bigelow wrote the Chief Justice: "You are becoming famous, if not as a jurist, then as a sea monster."

Says Chief Justice Brown: "My chief task now is to restore my former good name for veracity. A fellow goes out there [to the coast] with a reputation rivalling that of George Washington and comes back the biggest liar on the Pacific coast."

New Brunswick:

SMALL FRY

ALTHOUGH it's one of the smallest provinces, NB has Canada's largest Fish and Game Protective Association. In fact, its enrolment of more than 8,000 members is believed by New Brunswickers to make it the largest single organization of the kind in the world.

—McKibbin in *The Winnipeg Tribune*

ANNUAL EVENT

Now the Saint John branch (upwards of 1,000 members) has embarked on something new in conservationist activity—the sponsorship of a junior auxiliary, which has started with a healthy membership of several hundred boys between 12 and 18.

They'll run their own meetings, learn about bushcraft, forest fire prevention, stream improvement, gun handling, fly-tying, canoeing safety, direction-finding in the woods. They will be taught the fine points of fly-fishing on two or three lakes especially set aside for their use—and stocked with hatchery trout by the youthful auxiliary.

The founders hope to see the junior movement spread across Canada. They think it will complement, rather than conflict with, Scouting and other outdoor organizations.

Canada:

AT LAST

WITH an estimated loss of $1,000,000 already chalked up, the Laurentian ski resorts were blessed last week with a blanket of snow. Ski-tows, idle since early December, have started to move again over powder snow which reached a depth of nine to twelve inches by mid-week. It was the first weekend of the season in which hotels could report full and near-full capacity.

The Laurentian Zone Ski Committee, the body responsible for the many competitive meets in the district, after repeatedly revising schedules, was able to run off its first complete schedule of meets, including a slalom race on Val David's Mont Plante and a cross-country run at Morin Heights.

OSCAR HOPE

IN HOLLYWOOD, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences announced that four films are in the running for Oscars in its documentary short subjects class. One of these is the only Canadian entry, "The Rising Tide," the story of the cooperative movement filmed in the Maritimes by the NFB with the cooperation of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and St. Francis-Xavier University. It's the first Canadian film to reach the finals since the NFB's "Churchill's Island" won an Oscar in 1941.

Income for Family | 4 | Accidental Death | Total Disability | Retirement
FOUR-FOLD PROTECTION

It pays a monthly income to your dependents if you die before reaching retirement.

This monthly income is doubled if you meet with death by accident.

A monthly income to you in the event of your total disability through sickness or accident.

A monthly income to you for life at retirement.

Ask for our pamphlet "Four-Fold Protection Provides". It will interest you.

Before You Insure Consult
Confederation Life
HEAD OFFICE Association TORONTO

world affairs

RUSSIA AND CHINA

WHATEVER doubts one may have about the "generosity" of Soviet concessions to Communist China in the published part of their treaty, the great overriding fact is that a close working relationship has been established between these two vast countries, altering the whole power balance in Asia.

On the face of it, the Soviets have been almost open-handed. They will hand back the Manchurian Railways to Chinese control. They will also yield the naval base of Port Arthur, terminus of the South Manchuria RR, after a Japanese peace treaty is signed, or latest by 1952; and their joint rights in the neighboring big commercial port of Dairen.

They will also hand over to the Chinese all Japanese industries and property in Manchuria which have been taken over and operated by Soviet companies. There is no suggestion that the nearly two billion dollars' worth of machinery which was looted by Russia from Manchuria, is to be returned.

In Peking itself the Soviets will give up the military barracks which the Tsarist Government, like other great powers, built after the Boxer Rebellion for the security of their diplomatic missions and other nationals. And the Kremlin will extend a credit of 60 million dollars a year for five years, for the purchase by China of machinery and railroad equipment in the Soviet Union.

Not That Generous

No one familiar with Soviet bargaining practice believes that it would have taken 60 days for Stalin to press all of these handsome gifts on his Chinese visitors, merely in return for a 30-year alliance. It is taken for granted that hard, close Oriental bargaining went on during those two long months, and that for every concession granted by the Russians the Chinese had to make one in return; but that it was considered that Mao's position in face of the deep-rooted Chinese feeling against special foreign privileges required that only the concessions by his "great friend" Stalin be publicized, while concessions by China are kept secret at present.

The only exception to this is the acceptance by Mao of the final loss to China of Outer Mongolia, which he recognizes as an "independent" republic, while knowing perfectly well that it is occupied by Soviet troops and is now an integral part of the USSR. But then Outer Mongolia has really been lost to China these 30 years.

Shrewd Chinese will recognize that, while Mao obviously put up a stubborn fight to reclaim Chinese rights in Manchuria and had an apparent success, he was only meeting here the familiar Soviet practice of "selling the horse twice."

The special Russian privileges in Manchuria were first squeezed out of a weak Imperial Chinese Government by the Tsarist regime in 1898, and again out of Chiang's Nationalist Government in 1945 through the unanswerable argument of Soviet occupation. Now the "rights" gained in this manner are sold back to China for fresh concessions in other fields. And it is believed that the terms of the secret military pact provide that the Soviets are to have full control of Port Arthur, Dairen and five other ports reaching down to Tsingtao, in case of war.

Chinese Labor for Siberia

C. L. Sulzberger, *The New York Times* chief European correspondent, claims to have reliable information through satellite missions in Moscow that the Soviets began with the formidable demand for control of these seven ports, then made "concessions" from this position during the long bargaining. He sees great determination on Mao's part in regaining Port Arthur and Dairen (or at least the promise of their return), but reports that Mao has had to yield in return a very large force of Manchurian laborers for work in Siberia.

One of the Chinese concessions which has not been made public, Sulzberger claims, is for the acceptance by Mao's regime of key Soviet "advisers" in his army, secret police and Communist Party. This would be a natural Soviet precaution against the development of Titoist tendencies in China. But it seems to have delayed things.

It is believed by observers both in Europe and the Far East that long discussions over Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), where Soviet penetration has been most persistent for the past 15 years, were inconclusive and have been left over. Towards the end the Soviets produced a delegation from the large Ili region of Sinkiang which they control, with its own army, which takes no orders from Peking.

Stalin has also "sold the horse twice" in his credit to Peking for the purchase of machinery and railway equipment. Had he not looted the industrial equipment of Manchuria, such a credit would not have been needed. Now he will provide a sixth part of the equipment he has taken, and China will pay for it with her scarce raw materials which are vitally needed for food imports.

There has been no mention as to whether the deal which Stalin made with local "democratic authorities" in Manchuria last August, for 60 per cent of the region's food exports, has been abrogated or confirmed by Mao.

In Hong Kong, where they have a shrewd eye for such things, it has been quickly noted that, although China's needs are now greater than in 1945, she is to receive from Russia about a fifth part of the annual credit which she received from the United States, without bargaining and without territorial concessions. But now, according to the propaganda, China is "free and independent."

—Long in *Minneapolis Tribune*

"GOING SOUTH FOR THE WINTER?"

HIGH LEVEL, LOW LEVEL

MR. CHURCHILL'S call for another approach to the Soviets "at the highest level" to seek an agreement on atomic control has struck a responsive chord throughout the free world and, for all we know, throughout that part of the bound and gagged world which has heard of it.

Reinforced by Senator McMahon's bold proposal for a world-wide peace offensive offering a global Marshall Plan in return for atomic control and arms reduction, Senator Tydings' call for a disarmament conference, Truman's admission that he has never quite given up the idea of sending Chief Justice Vinson to talk to Stalin, and Senator Connally's suggestion that the Big Three Foreign Ministers meet to prepare the ground for another top-level conference, it seems likely that something will come of it, sooner or later.

Mr. Acheson's very sensible analysis of the value of agreements made from strength and the worthlessness of agreements with the Soviets which do not recognize existing facts does not penetrate to people's emotions. The people whom I have been meeting in travelling around lately appear to be deeply affected by the decision to build the hydrogen bomb and the implication that the Soviets will have it about as soon as we do. They see us engaged in an armaments race which can only end in the destruction of civilization, and they want our leaders to "do something" about it, as Einstein urges—vague though his political ideas may be.

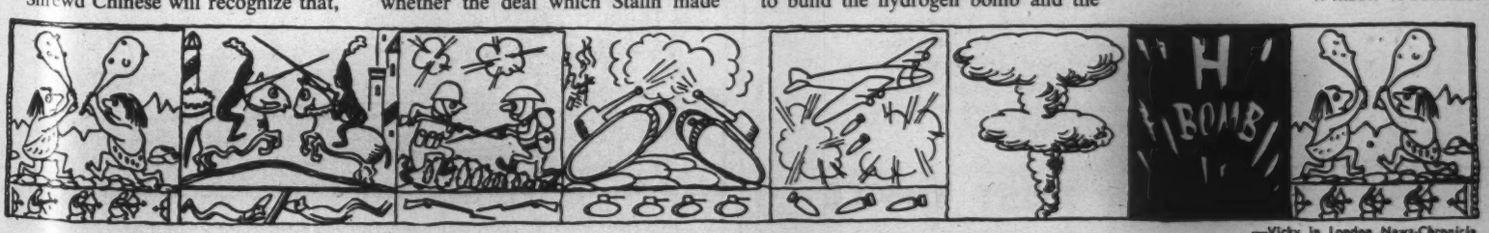
The danger is that they might grab at the illusion of security, through some "agreement" on a watered-down form of atomic control, which provides no security at all.

What we have to face is that the Soviets, who now limit diplomats and correspondents in Moscow to a 30-mile radius of observation, give no visas for tourist travel through the USSR, and are engaged in driving our diplomatic missions and business people out of the satellites through an endless series of "spy" trials, simply will not allow outside inspectors to roam through their heavily-guarded slave-labor empire of the Urals, Siberia and Central Asia to make sure that atomic bomb production is not being carried on secretly.

Without such inspection, no agreement is worth a rap; with it, it is hard to see how the Soviet regime could continue in its present form. For my part I don't see how we can achieve any real agreement on atomic control until we have a "low level" meeting with the peoples of the USSR, until we are free to travel and visit with them and they are free to travel and visit with us. Only then, when the peoples on both sides are free and ready to report violations to the world atomic authority, can we be sure that bombs are not being made in secret.

When the first ship-load of Soviet tourists docks at Halifax or New York, for a low level meeting in the homes of relatives and friends on this side, I'll be one of the multitude on hand to greet them.

—*Willson Woodside.*



—Vicky in London *News-Chronicle*

"NEED IT BE LIKE THIS?"—A SHORT HISTORY OF THE WORLD

SPEEDIER MAIL DELIVERY

5 ways you can help your Post Office serve you better

1 WRITE CLEARLY

Always write names and addresses clearly.

2 CORRECT ADDRESS

Make sure the address on your letter or parcel is correct and complete, with full street address, Post Office Box number, or Rural Route Number.

3 RETURN ADDRESS

Always write a return address on the upper left corner of envelopes and parcels.

4 CORRECT POSTAGE

Be sure to use the correct amount of postage. If you are in doubt, always have your letter or parcel weighed because the recipient must pay *double* the deficient postage. This is especially important on overseas air mail.

5 WRAP PARCELS CAREFULLY

Avoid possible damage to parcel contents by using strong containers. Protect documents, pictures, etc. with stiffening boards. Tie securely with strong twine or cord.

Your Post Office is your friendly servant. Ask for help with your postal problems at any time . . . and ask about the various services available, such as: Canada Air Letters, special delivery, registration, insurance of parcel post, gift parcels for overseas, money orders, postal notes, international and Imperial reply coupons, and the Post Office Savings Bank.

CANADA POST OFFICE

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF HON. G. EDOUARD RINFRET, K.C., M.P., POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

A CLOSE LOOK AT TITO

WITHIN sight of the hospital in the North Italian cotton-spinning town of Gorizia a young farmer's daughter recently lay dying from snakebite. In the hospital were supplies of life-saving serum—but she was not allowed to enter, because she lived in one of the world's craziest towns, a town which lies in two countries.

Half of Gorizia is in Italy, the other half in Tito's Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav frontier, "the Iron Curtain," runs through the centre of the town. The farm girl died on the Yugoslav side of the town, prevented by Tito's frontier guards from entering the hospital across the street in a foreign land.

She was not the first to die because "the Iron Curtain" prevents free entry to the town's only hospital. Ordinary, everyday events in Gorizia sound like descriptions of life in a madhouse. When a house caught fire recently in the Yugoslav half, Tito's men refused to allow the town's only fire brigade to cross the frontier because the Italian firemen had no passports. So the house burned down.

If a businessman wants to telephone the cement factory in the Yugoslav side of the town, instead of making a two-penny local call he must book a long-distance call through two countries at the cost of nearly a pound. A letter to the other end of the town, a few hundred yards away, takes a week to be delivered, travelling a roundabout route of hundreds of miles.

Frontier incidents and new, crazy situations are never ending. To walk down any street near the frontier is an adventure. When a Yugoslav citizen, tired of Tito's regime, tries to slip over the frontier which may just be someone's garden fence, Tito's troops fire at him with their Russian tommy-guns, and shoppers on the Italian side duck for cover. The other day they barely missed a 12-year-old girl who crossed the frontier near the cemetery.

The cemetery, incidentally, is divided by "the Iron Curtain," which even cuts individual graves in two. Since the Yugoslavs seized Italian women mourners there, the Italian police have provided an armed guard for anyone wishing to visit.

When the pet dog or cat of a Gorizia householder wanders over the line, the owner must fill in documents giving the pet's name and sex before the Yugoslavs will hand it back. Chickens which cross the Yugoslav road never come back.

Though people of Gorizia are still wondering why the new frontier had to be drawn right through the centre of the town, the ones to whom I spoke in the Italian part were remarkably cheerful, considering the daily inconveniences from which they suffer.

All are grateful that they still live in a free, non-Communist country. They know only too well what conditions are like in the other end of the town from refugees who daily risk their lives crossing "the Iron Curtain" (one Yugoslav escaped recently by crawling through the town's sewer system).

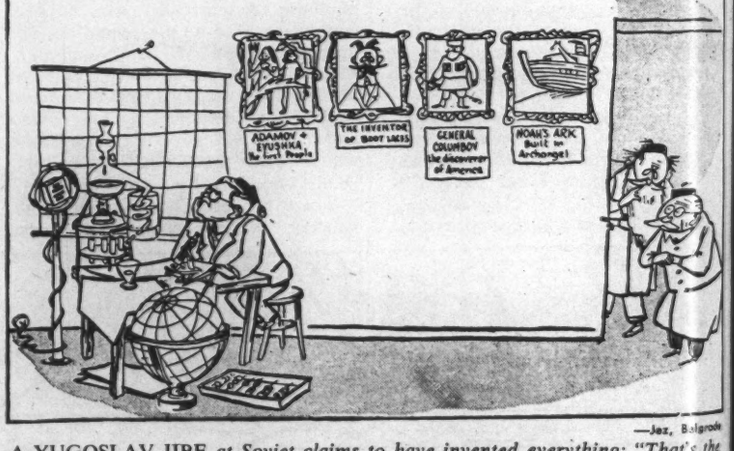
Although the division of the town caused economic chaos, two measures have brought considerable relief to the Italian side of Gorizia. The Italian Government declared their part of the town a free zone, which means that tax-free foodstuffs, petrol and raw materials can be bought. Then generous Marshall Aid grants were rushed to the town's assistance. Gorizia's large cotton mills are being equipped with new English mill machinery, bought with Marshall Aid dollars.

Yugoslav Shops Bare

In comparison to the Yugoslav part of town where the shops are bare, Italian Gorizia is a paradise. Every shop is full of foodstuffs, clothes and manufactured goods. I ate lunch in the "Frontier Restaurant," on the very edge of "the Iron Curtain." As we ordered a fine meal from a menu listing steaks and roasts, with fleecy white bread on the table, we could see 200 yards away a guard eating from his mess-tin. "Hope he's enjoying his potato soup and black bread. That's all he ever gets," said the Italian waiter with something of a malicious grin.

The town's police chief told me that life is never dull. For instance, a housewife went to a friend's house for tea the other day, and during her visit stepped out into the back yard for a breath of air. She stepped slap into the arms of a Tito frontier guard, and her tea visit lasted two days. The dining room of the house was in Italy; the back garden in Yugoslavia.

—David Lee


ADAMOV & EFUSHKA the first People
THE INVENTOR OF BOOT LACES
GENERAL COLUMBOV the discoverer of America
NOAH'S ARK Built in Archangel
SOVIET

—Jez, Belgrade

A YUGOSLAV JIBE *at Soviet claims to have invented everything: "That's the scientist Vishinsky. He's discovered that Yugoslavia isn't in Eastern Europe."*

U.K. and commonwealth

WILL U.S. BUY BRITISH?

ONE OF THE GREAT arguments for Devaluation—aside from its necessity as a recognition of economic facts—was that it would enable this country to sell at greater advantage in the American market. That argument has proven to be the feeble reed a good many financial critics said it was. The recent decisions in the case of the Seattle power station, in which British tenders were turned down in favor of higher American ones, on what seem to be very flimsy grounds, have been a strong douche of very cold water to British hopes of capturing any considerable part of the American market.

The shock may in the end prove to be a salutary one, as any recognition of the real facts of a situation must be, but it is none the less unpleasant and discouraging for that. It is clear that the American manufacturer has no intention of restoring the world's balance of trade by any sacrifices in his own business. British industrialists, who have been blamed for looking to "easy" markets in the Sterling areas, have been given a good reason for refusing to change their minds. The American door may not be locked against them, but the chain on it won't let it open more than a very few inches.

OUR DAILY BREAD

EVER SINCE the beginning of the war people in this country have been complaining about the quality of the bread they get, its unattractive appearance and flavor, and its poor keeping qualities. The bread is whiter now than it was, but it turns out that this improvement in the look of it—if improvement it really is—has been obtained by the use of a chemical known as "agene", really nitrogen trichloride. This is a bleaching gas, which enables larger loaves of a whiter color and lighter texture to be made from the same weight of flour.

There is something rather repellent about the idea of one's bread being gassed in this way, but it wouldn't be so bad if the gas were harmless. It isn't. It has been found to cause hysteria and fits in dogs that eat biscuits made of agenized flour. Human consumers have not as yet shown a tendency to run around in circles moaning and banging their heads, but doctors suggest that the increase in gastric and duodenal ulcers may be due in part to eating this sort of bread.

Whether or not the doctors are right, it is not a chance that people care to go on taking. The use of "agene" has therefore been discontinued by a recent order of the Food Ministry.

STOCKBROKERS' CHIMES

CANADIANS will take a special interest in the chimes of London's Royal Exchange, now that a place has been found in their repertory for "The Maple Leaf Forever". Australians also are represented by "Waltzing Matilda". After a silence of ten years the carillon has been restored and once again sounds its note of delightful incongruity amid the myriad noises of the City. It is a sad stockbroker whose spirits will not be raised and soothed by "Tom Bowling" or "Blue Bells of Scotland", "Men of Harlech" or "The Minstrel Boy", or "The Londonderry Air"— depending on what part of these islands he comes from.

There are only 16 tunes on the new list, but most Londoners will rejoice that a place has been kept for "Oh, Dear, What Can The Matter Be?"

SUGARED POLITICS

ONE OF THE GRAVE difficulties about bulk-buying by the Government is that it raises political issues which would not occur in the case of private dealing. No better instance of this could be found than the present deadlock between the Food Ministry and the West Indian delegates over the purchase of their sugar.

The delegates have now gone home, complaining that the Government has treated them unfairly and broken its promises. And in Jamaica the formidable Mr. Bustamente is talking about "a complete separation from England", though it is hard to see how Jamaican prosperity could be restored by breaking off relations with the island's best customer.

—Miller

IF TORIES WIN *Lord Woolton will be given much credit; if they lose, no blame. He brought party organization to high efficiency for the election.*

What the West Indian delegates have asked for is a 10-year contract to take at a guaranteed price 1,100,000 tons of sugar a year. What the Food Ministry is offering is an 8-year contract to take 640,000 tons. The delegates say this will leave a huge unsold surplus of sugar, with a consequent increase in unemployment and dangerous political agitation.

No doubt, with further thought and negotiation some sort of workable compromise will be found. But it probably could be found sooner if the business were conducted by businessmen and not by the Government.—*P. O'D.*

Can you believe your eyes?

● Probably you had to look twice at this picture to be sure you'd seen it correctly.

No wonder. For of course you know that, no matter how much *houses* may look alike, the *families* who live in them differ in countless ways.

No other family on *your* street has, for instance, exactly the same number of members at the same ages, the same income, tax bills, rent and other living expenses as *your* family. Nor can any of those families match your family's plans and dreams for the future — *or its special needs for life insurance.*

To help you meet those special needs, your life insurance company serves you through a representative. He is trained to analyze the problems you face in trying to provide security for yourself and your family. The income-protection plan he suggests is designed for you and you alone.

So when your life insurance man calls, confide in him. He's always ready to help you in any way he can.

More than a million Canadian families have benefited by the advice and experience of the modern life insurance company representative!

A Helpful Citizen in your Community

● When a life insurance representative sells you a policy, *he also helps to improve your community.* For a large part of each life insurance dollar is put to work through investments to build schools, bridges, highways, industrial plants and many other projects that create jobs and make for better living.

You share in these improvements, made possible through the efforts of your helpful fellow-citizen—the modern life underwriter!

LIFE INSURANCE

. . . Guardian of Canadian Homes

A message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada and their Representatives

SN-139

Robert P. Jellett becomes Chairman of the Board on Fiftieth Anniversary of The Royal Trust Company, Ross Clarkson elected President, and J. Pembroke appointed General Manager.

ROBERT P. JELLETT
Chairman of the Board

50th ANNUAL REPORT
for the year 1949

Figures show Earnings and Expenses at record high and Assets Under Administration for first time over one billion dollars.

EARNINGS	$4,208,000
EXPENSES	3,412,000
PROFIT	796,000
TAXES	273,000
NET PROFIT	523,000
DIVIDENDS	400,000

CAPITAL, RESERVE AND SURPLUS
$8,133,000

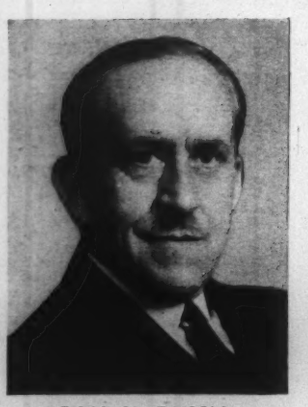
ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION
$1,002,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

*HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND
Honorary President
*ROBERT P. JELLETT
Chairman of the Board
*ROSS CLARKSON
President
*JAMES A. ECCLES
*B. C. GARDNER, M.C.
Vice-Presidents

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, P.C.
LaMonte J. Belnap
Frederic E. Bronson
George A. Campbell, K.C.
Norman J. Dawes
The Hon. Charles A. Dunning, P.C.
G. Blair Gordon
George W. Huggett
Richard G. Ivey, K.C.
The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, K.C.
H. C. F. Mockridge, K.C.
Herbert W. Molson
Gordon F. Perry
The Hon. Alphonse Raymond, LL.D., M.L.C.
Henry E. Sellers, C.B.E.
Charles F. Sise
Walter M. Stewart
The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, K.C., LL.D.
Austin C. Taylor, C.B.E.
Jules R. Timmins, O.B.E.

**Executive Committee Members*



ROSS CLARKSON
President

J. PEMBROKE, C.B.E.
General Manager

THE
ROYAL TRUST
COMPANY

OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

U.S. affairs

THE BIG BOMB

IN DESIGNATING the United States "the fulcrum of the free world," Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, the former Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers who broke with Mr. Truman over basic economic trends, epitomized a viewpoint held by most believers in the democratic system.

How to continue to prop up the free world in the era of atomic and hydrogen bombs is a tremendous undertaking.

Moralists are still debating whether it is right or wrong to proceed with the hydrogen bomb in view of the predictions of responsible scientists that it can blow the world, or at least a considerable portion of it, to smithereens.

Despite all the hullabaloo about the new bomb and the "comforting" assumption that the democracies are far ahead of any potential enemy in A-bomb or H-bomb development, the realization is gaining ground that the United States must increase her military strength to match the fighting potential of any possible aggressor.

Coupled with this reality is a somewhat despairing undertone about the futility of maintaining peace by fighting to retain a monopoly of absolute destructive power.

Scientists' Views

The American public generally acclaimed the decision of the President to order the Atomic Energy Commission to manufacture hydrogen bombs.

However, it remained for 12 outstanding atomic scientists to point to the real perils of a hydrogen bomb-making race in this statement: "Few of the men who publicly urged the President to make this decision realized its full import . . . no nation has the right to use such a bomb, no matter how righteous its cause. This bomb is no longer a weapon of war but a means of extermination of whole populations. Its use would be a betrayal of all standards of morality, and of Christian civilization itself . . . to create such an ever-present peril for all the nations in the world is against the vital interests of both Russia and the United States."

Those advocates of a "patient policy" toward Russia had cause for reflection when Moscow announced the pact between Russia and Communist China, aimed obviously at Japan and her American and British occupiers.

This development and the scope of Soviet infiltration of free nations all around the world has profoundly influenced the thinking of U.S. military leaders. Most of them are reluctant to speak out about the need for greater military strength. But privately they have no hesitation in stating their concern about the present lack of military preparedness in the United States and the confused state of national foreign policy.

Americans have been profoundly shocked by the virtually accomplished fact of Soviet domination of the great Eurasian "heartland", prerequisite to world conquest.

radio and television

TOPS AT 21

YES, THERE are fairy godmothers. One certainly hovered over SN's cover girl, Dianne Foster. Radio acting is Dianne's forte. So the fairy godmother gave Dianne what Andrew Allan (CBC Drama Director) considers the first essential in an actor — intelligence. Then she added Mr. Allan's second requisite — a capacity for hard work.

The fairy godmother must have known about television, for she provided 5'5" Dianne with a dark photogenic beauty, charm and a whistle-bait shape. After that she considered the rest was up to Dianne.

Dianne has made good. In a kaleidoscopic career begun at 13, Edmonton-born Dianne has reached topflight radio work at the advanced age of 21. It adds up to high school plays; horror dramas over CJCA where she literally screamed her way into leading roles; romantic light comedies for a gas company; stage parts with the Edmonton Community Theatre; two summers of drama at Banff School of Fine Arts (first year on Alberta Drama Scholarship); a role in National Film Board's "Holiday at School"; and scripting for "Teen Time," a Hudson's Bay Company program.

Came graduation and the question of earning a living. Radio in Edmonton wasn't a fulltime job, so Dianne went into the Bay's Advertising Department for two years. Nights and Sundays she devoted to acting.

She decided to seek greener fields. Two fellow members of the Canadian Women's Press Club, Eve Henderson and Elsie Park Gowan, offered Dianne letters of introduction. The letters were to Torontonians. So to Toronto she came, took a quickie model course at Thornton Model Agency, stayed on as an instructor while she made the radio rounds.

One letter was to Esse Ljungh, CBC "Wednesday Night" Director. He almost sent her home to Edmonton. He showed her a thick book of names. All were aspiring radio artists. "But he was wonderfully kind," says Dianne. Another letter was to Waldo Holden, Promotion Manager at CFRB. Says Dianne, "He got me my first job." It was a Lux commercial. He also sent her to Morris Rosenfeld, Director of "Buckingham Theatre." She won a part in a murder drama. Everyone was complimentary about her realistic screams. Old CJCA days were paying off.

All this time she had been trying to get through to Andrew Allan. CBC drama auditions are held only every few weeks. She had missed the last. Evidently an audition was open sesame to Mr. Allan. But it wasn't. Some "Buckingham Theatres" later, Andrew Allan phoned her.

Now the little Edmonton girl was really in. She was no longer Olee Laruska. She was Dianne Foster, radio star—but still the ambitious daughter of a Canadian-Austrian father and Austrian mother.

Last Spring Dianne played in the New Play Society's production of Morley Callaghan's "To Tell the Truth." Ernie Rawley invited them for a week's engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. Says Morley Callaghan of Dianne: "She has a most attractive voice and a certain emotional response lacking in most young actresses." He believes that, with hard work under a good director, she might become a really great actress. But as he also points out, in Canada you earn your living by radio, not theatre.

Dianne hasn't managed another stage play but she's hoping this summer to visit England, study under Herbert Scott and get insight into theatre and films.

She has just tossed aside a soap opera part she has been playing since it started last April. She feels she had to fight through Helen Manning ("Brave Voyage") and Helen's stock reactions every time she played a really challenging part. And Dianne won't permit herself to give anything but a best performance. So she resigned.

Of Dianne's future in radio Andrew Allan says: "Dianne is the most promising young actress I have come in contact with in years." Besides the intelligence and hard work mentioned before, she has that "fire" or whatever it is that puts a personality across. Andrew Allan felt it the first time he heard her read. "I knew that here was something exceptional," he says. "And it happens very occasionally."—*Margaret Ness*

—Gilbert A. Milne

LIKE THIS: *says Andrew Allan (right) to Lloyd Bochner and Dianne Foster.*

Lutheran Seminary, Saskatoon, Sask.
Contractor: C. M. Miner's Construction Co. Ltd., Saskatoon

Modern Press Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.
Contractor: Smith Bros. & Wilson Limited, Saskatoon
Architects for both these buildings:
Webster & Gilbert, Saskatoon

Architectural
CONCRETE

FOR BUILDINGS OF ANY STYLE,
ANY SIZE, ANY TYPE

The three Canadian structures pictured here aptly illustrate the fine appearance and adaptability of architectural concrete.

Concrete assures strength, permanence, fire safety and low maintenance. It can be moulded economically into ornamentation of lasting beauty.

Why not consider concrete for *your* building requirements? We welcome enquiries.

5010

Turner & Newall (Canada) Limited office, Montreal, P.Q.
Consulting Engineers: T. Pringle & Son Limited, Montreal
Architect: E. C. Miller, Montreal
General Contractor: Anglin-Norcross, Quebec, Limited, Montreal

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BLDG., PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL

FREE OUR BIG 1950 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK
Bigger than Ever — 148 pages
20 PAGES IN FULL COLOR

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN ONT.

STUDY AT HOME FOR A DEGREE!

With the expert help of Wolsey Hall Postal Courses, you can obtain a Degree from the University of London (Eng.). No attendance at lectures required; only 3 exams to pass. Over 11,000 successes at London exams 1925-47. Prospectus from O. L. Clarke, B.A., Director of Studies, Dept. OS. 29,
WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

Beauty on Ice

Our winter carnivals are well known below the border. At Minto, Granite, Toronto and other skating clubs Canadian stars present the finest skating thoroughly enjoyed by many of our visitors. Such friendly visitors contribute a lot to our prosperity. Let's treat them with a hospitality they'll always remember. John Labatt Limited.

FOR FIGURE SKATING FANS

Labatt's
BREWERS SINCE 1832

UNION MADE

The perfect combination for a Winter Vacation!

BERMUDA

There's nothing quite like a trip on the "Queen"! Private bath with every stateroom . . . broad decks for sports or loafing . . . a gleaming pool . . . dancing to Al Donahue's orchestra . . . cozy cocktail lounges . . . Cruise Director . . . entertainment . . . and traditionally fine Furness service and seamanship.

Saturday sailings from New York

Round Trip **$137.50 up**

See Your Travel Agent

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
315 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

AND THE QUEEN OF BERMUDA

19 DAY
WEST INDIES CRUISES
S.S. FORT AMHERST $385 up
EVERY 3 WEEKS FROM N. Y.
VISIT 9 PORTS

FURNESS *Leads the Way to BERMUDA*

people

Facts and Figures

■ At The Pas, Man., **Laird Ouellette,** 37-year-old CNR fireman, father of five children, won the gruelling 144-mile dog derby in 9 hrs., 9 mins., a bare 50 yards ahead of **Jack Heard** of the Provincial Department of Game and Fisheries. Prize was $1,000—said Mrs. Ouellette (who worked in restaurants to help pay for 25 dogs, $300 for their food): "We figure altogether it took between $600 and $700, and I'm sure glad we won."

■ **Mayor Camillien Houde** of Montreal, MP for Montreal-Papineau, is the only Commons member who has made no application for his pay—$4,000 sessional indemnity and $2,000 expense allowance. He attended the Commons hardly at all last session and, although no check is made, MP's have to sign a form stating they have been present on 65 days. Mayor Houde is reported to have said he won't collect the money because he didn't earn it.

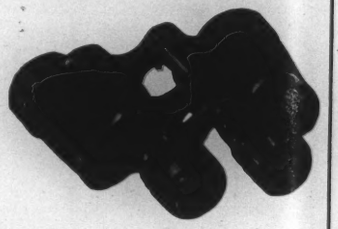
—Telegram
MAYOR HOUDE

■ **Sir Roy Dobson,** U.K. industrialist more generally known as the Dean of British Aviation, is confident in the marketability of the $7,500,000 C-102, Canada's first home-designed jet transport and the world's first intercity jetliner. At Malton, Ont., on a visit to Avro Canada of which he is President, he said the four-jet, 50-passenger plane will make its first transatlantic flight in time for display at the British Aircraft Constructors' Exhibition in September. Would it appeal to U.K. and European buyers? "They bought Canadairs," said Sir Roy. "Hell, if they bought that thing they'd buy this."

—Avro
DOBSON: *Toronto-New York, 40 min.*

The speed? Cruising at 427 mph., jet time between Toronto and New York, for instance, will be 40 minutes.

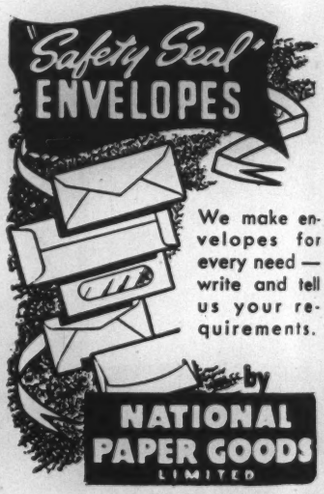
"LEITZ"
LIGHTWEIGHT
PRISM BINOCULARS



DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED BY THE MAKERS OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS "LEICA" CAMERA

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE

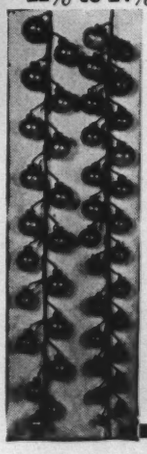
WALTER A. CARVETH LTD.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
388 YONGE ST. TORONTO



HAMILTON - ONTARIO
Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver

SUGAR TOMATO

12% to 14% Sugar Content



Think of it, a sweet tomato with many fruits exceeding 12% Sugar. Nothing like it ever before. Note the beauty and symmetry of the long racemes of fruit, often two feet in length. Smaller than regular tomatoes, but their superb sweetness and appearance make The Sugar Tomato the finest vegetable introduction in years. Bears enormously and is in a distinct class for dainty dishes, salads, sauces, juice, etc. Irresistible. Be first to have it. Order now. (Pkt. 15¢) postpaid.

FREE — Our Big 1950 Seed and Nursery Book — Bigger than Ever

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
Georgetown, Ont.

intermission

A Word for Doctors

by Cecilia Jowett

I WANT to put in a good word for doctors—the right kind of doctors, the doctors who have kind hearts, which the poet assures us are more than coronets. I want them to get credit for something that so far as I know has never yet been credited up to them. They have had credit for lots of things, but not for this thing.

I think doctors, the kindly kind of doctors, are entitled to more credit for making Canada into a unified country than any other class of people.

You think that that is extravagant? Well, consider. People are constantly coming into Canada from strange lands and far-away places. Some of them don't speak any English or any French, and if they are grown-up they go on not speaking any English or any French, except the little bits that they have to speak in their trade or their business or in selling their farm produce, until they die. They associate mainly with people of their own race and language. Occasionally they may have to have dealings with a policeman or a tax-collector, but these are not likely to be exceptionally friendly or productive of much mutual sympathy. They can go for years and years with no real human contacts at all except with people who talk their language.

And then, one day, they are taken ill, and have to get a doctor, and even perhaps to go to a hospital. . . .

I was a hospital nurse for a long time in Hamilton, Ont. And I can't illustrate the point I am trying to make about doctors and Canadian unity any better than by a little story about the late Dr. Olmstead of that city, one of its greatest medical practitioners.

One day I was assigned to the case of a woman of Central European origin (I never found out her exact place of birth) who spoke no English at all, and who was of such huge size that it was impossible for me to move her in bed. I soon found that she had spent the entire night resisting the unwelcome ministrations of the interne and the regular public-ward nurses who were convinced that what she needed above everything else was a stomach-pump. (I strongly suspect, though of course I had no means of knowing, that my pay for this case came from Dr. Olmstead himself, for it was current belief that he and other members of the hospital staff not infrequently provided nurses at their own expense for patients who greatly needed them and were unable to pay the charge.)

The big woman was Dr. Olmstead's patient, and it is quite possible, indeed probable, that he had suggested the stomach-pump treatment. But he was far too psychological a doctor to wish it applied to a patient who was thoroughly frightened of it and to whom its purpose could not possibly be explained. Unfortunately, in public wards and without special nurses, it is not always easy to apply psychological principles, especially to people with whom you cannot communicate in any language that they can understand.

WHEN Dr. Olmstead returned to duty one of his first visits was to the ward in which this poor woman, along with 35 others, was lying. In his hand he carried a large bunch of the most beautiful roses I have ever seen, picked an hour or two earlier from his own garden, and their stems wrapped (since he was always in a hurry) in his own fine white linen handkerchief.

"Put these in some water for Mrs. ———", he said to me, "and you might save the handkerchief for me when you are through."

This was the most perfect way that he could think of for establishing a relationship of understanding and confidence between himself and the poor woman who could not understand a word that he could say to her, but who could not fail to understand the gesture of kindness in a language which is the same to all human beings—the language of beauty and of beautiful things. . . .

THIS was only one of scores of similar actions that I have seen performed by great physicians in the kindness of their hearts for people who had no claim on them except that of poverty, loneliness and suffering, people whom they were often unable to communicate with except by signs and gestures, people who would never be able to make any return except that of humble gratitude. But for some reason or other—perhaps just because of the way in which it was done—it has come to stand in my memory as a symbol of the medical profession as the great solvent of our misunderstandings and differences, the great promoter of Canadian unity, the force that makes "folks" of us all.

Hospitals are excellent things and we couldn't get along without them. But hospitals are institutions, and institutions do not give you roses. Doctors are human beings, and great doctors are usually great human beings.

Where Countryside and Commerce Combine

BIRMINGHAM
ENGLAND

If you are thinking of coming to Britain this is a book you must get. Birmingham, modern industrial City, near Stratford-upon-Avon in Shakespeare's Warwickshire, is a City you'll want to visit both for business and for pleasure.
Pages of fact and photo and just the information you'll need—

available on request to
THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
COUNCIL HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

The way you dreamed it

Pink sands and water the bluest blue . . . hitting a drive down a perfect fairway . . . cycling down flowered lanes to a picnic cove . . . strolling through a lovely, old-world town. This is Bermuda, where nights are too beautiful for dreaming.

Cycling, Paget Parish.

Bermuda

FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE write The Bermuda Trade Development Board, Room 400, 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada. Your Travel Agent will make complete arrangements for your Bermuda vacation—at no cost to you.

BDR

For Fine Service and Such—Fly Royal Dutch . . .

Fly KLM to

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

FROM MONTREAL, VIA AMSTERDAM

Superb service, delicious food, plus Constellation speed and comfort make KLM the choice of experienced travelers. Until March 16th enjoy the lowest rates ever! Shown are examples of special *15-day round trip fares from* Montreal:

GENEVA.....$465.30 PARIS.....$430.80
FRANKFORT.....470.10 ROME.....517.00

Similar savings on fares to other European cities, South Africa, Middle and Far East.

TWICE WEEKLY FLIGHTS TO VENEZUELA VIA CURACAO

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT or KLM Royal Dutch Airlines

Room 100, Central Station Concourse, Montreal. MArquette 1552.

WORLD'S *FIRST* AIRLINE 1919-1950

KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES

TO OWNERS OF POWER EQUIPMENT

THE SAFE and efficient operation of power plant equipment and boilers is promoted by regular inspection.

Our experts are trained in the exacting work to which we assign them. And they are available too, for aiding policyholders in times of emergency.

Be fully insured—ask your broker or agent for details.

EXPERIENCE
SERVICE—STABILITY

THE BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY 1875

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

806 The Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Montreal
350 Bay Street Toronto, Ont.

4-50

books

ESCAPISTS

THE WOODEN HORSE—by Eric Williams—*Collins*—$3.00.

NOT ONLY is this the best story of escape from a prisoner-of-war camp to come out of the last war, it is also one of the best all-round war books we have had. It is told quietly and methodically and yet with considerable regard for dramatic emphasis. Although narrated in fictional form, its wealth of remembered detail would disclose its factual background even if the introduction did not.

As an escape book, "The Wooden Horse" lacks practically nothing. The daily life in Stalag-Luft III is related convincingly but without propaganda. The escape plan itself—to conceal the workings in a tunnel by placing a vaulting horse over the shaft—is ingenious and its eventual execution wholly credible. Some of the best chapters concern the wanderings of the two fugitives through enemy cities and finally to Denmark, Sweden, and England.

As a war book, as opposed to a simple tale of escape, "The Wooden Horse" somehow lacks a great deal of the power which characterized the memorable "From the City, from the Plough", and the reason is probably that the values involved in escaping from a prison camp are on the whole less basic than those involved in actual fighting.

If a prisoner of war is caught in the act of escaping, unless he is so rash as to run for it, all he faces is a return to captivity and probably a stretch of solitary confinement. (There was, of course, one notable and deplorable exception.) And his term of confinement in camp (unless he is captured by the Russians) will only be the duration of the war. Even a civilian escapee from criminal prison has more at stake than this.

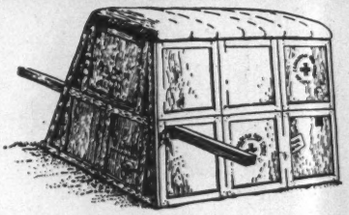
In battle, on the other hand, virtually every decision is a matter of life and death, of victory or defeat. And often, whether the jingoists like it or not, men are in situations where they would be only too happy to be taken prisoner.

All this should not detract in any way from anyone's enjoyment of "The Wooden Horse". Its straightforward and unexcited prose, the amount of instructive information it contains, and the steady tension which runs through it set it head and shoulders over most of today's books, fiction or non-fiction. —*K.M.*

FOR NO REASON

SEE IF HE WINS—by Richard Spong—McLeod—$3.75.

PARIS during the first winter after Liberation (1944-45) afforded black marketeers and racketeers one of the best set-ups of this century. Unscrupulous U.S. soldiers and Frenchmen profited by the chaos — high-jacking goods trains and convoys, gasoline dumps and food warehouses, and then peddling the loot for great profit. In some respects it was a tougher assignment than fighting Germans.



VAULTING HORSE *built by Eric Williams and his companions to conceal the tunnel beginning in the German prison camp, Stalag - Luft III.*

This book is an informative piece on the gangster techniques. As a presentation of a certain U.S. Army corporal who "goes over the hill" (AWOL) to participate in a Paris gang, it lacks conviction. The most glaring weakness is the corporal's motivation for starting a gangster life after over-staying a Paris leave: back home he had been a personable college man; in Europe as a member of a tank-destroyer battalion, he had been cited for a decoration.

The author frantically calls on the flashback device to help him: the young man bitterly recalls his broken romance. Not enough! The author has him recall his dull service life. Still not enough! In literary desperation, he has the AWOL corporal blown up when a high-jacked truckload of gasoline hits a police roadblock.—*J.Y.*

DOWN THE NOSE

A BELGIAN MANOR IN TWO WARS — by Charles d'Ydewalle—*Macmillan*—$3.00.

M. D'YDEWALLE was raised in a manor-farm near the city of Bruges, in the centre of Royalist-Catholic Belgium. He grew up in an era of intense neo-Mediaevalism, under the watchful eye of the Church Militant and in the best traditions of one of Europe's most hierarchial bourgeois aristocracies. He saw his native village overrun by the German barbarians in 1914 and 1940 and liberated by the Allies in 1918 and 1944—specifically, on the latter occasion, by the troopers of a Western Canadian armored regiment.

His attitude towards the war is one-sided in the extreme. Unquestionably a fine patriot, he is distressed by the fate of the Royal Family but not much concerned over the fate of the Belgian people—at any rate, not concerned enough to say anything about it. He is full of praise for the aristocratic generals, whose careers he follows with fervent admiration, but the heroic rank-and-file of the Belgian Resistance have no claim on his attention.

There is all sorts of fascinating information in the book, including some interesting observations on the little-publicized campaign in French West Africa, but there is an undertone of condescension about the whole piece which leads to the inevitable conclusion that the author is more concerned with blue blood than with the common red variety—which, in a writer, is a quite unforgivable sin.

—*J. W.*

theatre

FOUR A DAY

IS VAUDEVILLE coming back? Yes, says Eric Christmas. And he'd better be right — for his own sake. Because, next June, he's planning entertainment along vaudeville lines for an Ontario summer resort circuit. In fact, English Eric Christmas is hoping to bring to his adopted Canada something similar to the very popular "concert parties" which tour England's resort towns.

—John Steele
ERIC CHRISTMAS

Christmas does not believe vaudeville will ever become quite the popular medium it was at the turn of the century. Then it was kingpin entertainment — without any real competition.

But straws in the return-of-vaudeville wind are to be seen in many quarters: in the overwhelming success of the George Formby tour with his music hall turns; in the wonderful audience response to the vaudeville acts introduced recently by Loew's Uptown theatre in Toronto in their new policy of vaudeville-and-movie fare every four or five weeks: in the Bob Hope show which packed 13,000 Torontonians into Maple Leaf Gardens and brought almost as much applause for the individual acts as for the "Great Lover" himself; and the New Play Society's presentation of the pantomime "Mother Goose" at Toronto's Royal Alex for two weeks during the Christmas season, with Eric Christmas as Director and playing Mother Goose—and with an enthusiastic adult, as well as juvenile, audience on hand.

What's bringing vaudeville back? For one thing, says Christmas, it's about due for a return. Like women's fashions and hair styles. They go out of fashion and come back in again. Well, the theatre cycle is pretty much around to vaudeville again. Besides, people never quite forget live theatre. You can suppress it—the introduction of talkies was a blow to live entertainment—but you can't kill it. And now the impact of the talkies is wearing off. "The standard has deteriorated," says Christmas. "People are tired of the same plot and of run-of-the-mill movies."

Oddly enough, Eric Christmas expects television to create fresh interest in vaudeville. "Look what happened when the talkies came in," he says. "The gramophone people thought they were doomed. Actually they got a new lease of life." Through television the audience sees live artists again and realizes that what they have to offer is worth seeing. It's a great boost for live entertainment, especially for vaudeville.

What of the vaudeville actors? There, of course, vaudeville has lost out to the radio. Many of the younger artists are afraid to move a few feet away from a mike. They've forgotten how to win an audience on their own. They'll have to learn how to depend on themselves. The great vaudeville artist, Christmas insists, is among the finest ever. He has nothing to aid him except his own brilliant talent.

There is a self-effacement about talent here in Canada which annoys Eric Christmas. Canadian talent isn't built up enough, isn't presented properly to the public. Consequently the general public doesn't seem to have real faith in Canadian talent. It's a vicious circle. Let's get out and publicize our talent, says Christmas.

However, the talent must be worthy of the publicity. And he feels we have a great deal of such talent. Look at the radio, he says (he plays on the radio himself: he's a versatile actor). Canadian radio players are fully professional and experienced. But when they get on a stage they seem to lack experience. This he feels is largely due to lack of direction. He gives a pat to Jack Arthur's back. "Only Canadian who can really direct and get a whole show together," says Christmas. He's speaking of spectacles and revues—not stage plays.

Christmas himself ought to do much to revive vaudeville and to make it popular. His is the tradition of the English music halls. He was born in London in 1916; studied at Royal Academy of Dramatic Art for two years on a scholarship; went into repertory, musical comedy, vaudeville and pantomime. Just two years ago he came to Toronto. He felt he was getting in a rut in England (he was in a revue in England for two solid years before coming over here) and that Canada offered a wider scope. He wants to direct and produce his own shows.

Eric Christmas and Betty Oliphant are jointly planning on a summer of revue up at Gravenhurst-Bracebridge-Port Carling. They'll split the week with the Straw Hat Players who have done stage shows on this circuit for the past two years. There will be a line of six girls and six men (one will be Comedian Al Harvey). The show is going to be expensively "dressed" and colorful. The company will be run on a purely professional basis.

A RECORD

That Reflects Confidence

1949 ANNUAL REPORT

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1949

ASSETS

Mortgages and Agreements of Sale	$10,453,366.37
Real Estate	300,000.00
Loans on Policies	1,211,166.15
Bonds and Debentures	8,759,337.48
Preferred and Common Stocks	819,270.35
Loans on Collateral	68,735.43
Cash in Banks, Home and Branch Offices	55,764.30
Interest and Rents Accrued	217,480.89
Net Premiums Due and Deferred	376,603.24
	$22,261,724.21

LIABILITIES

Policies Reserves	$18,480,754.58
Policy Claims Awaiting Proof	165,391.73
Other Policy Obligations	1,766,515.96
All Other Obligations	319,552.46
Capital and Shareholders' Account	312,637.34
Policyholders' Dividend Reserve	141,210.49
Reserve for Unreported Claims	25,000.00
Investment Reserve	350,000.00
Surplus Above Reserves	700,661.65
	$22,261,724.21

- INSURANCE IN FORCE (EXCLUDING RETIREMENT ANNUITIES) - - - = $116,999,373
- NEW INSURANCE (EXCLUDING RETIREMENT ANNUITIES) - - - - - = $ 17,208,243
- PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES - = $ 1,080,292
- GROSS INTEREST RATE EARNED: 4.46%

Northern Life
Assurance Company of Canada

R. G. IVEY, K.C., President — G. W. GEDDES, General Manager
Established 1897 — Home Office: London, Canada

"To take for better or for worse!"

O no, my dear, it needn't happen to you. Gifts that don't match, that simply will not fit in! Friends and relatives worried over what to give! You can avoid all this, your gifts need not be a matter of "take for better or for worse". Your friends will find it so much easier to select the things you want if you register with Simpson's Gift Consultant. Look for her near Treasure House on Simpson's Sixth Floor.

PHONE TRINITY 9111
LOCALS 461 AND 462

Simpson's
TORONTO

Tune to Simpson's broadcasts of the Toronto Symphony "POP" Concerts every Friday evening over the Trans-Canada network of the CBC.

films

THE BERGMAN CASE

THE CASE against Ingrid Bergman appears to be built on the peculiar thesis that screen artists are placed under contract, primarily as moral leaders in the community. If they succeed in this rather exacting function the quality of their work as artists is of secondary importance. If they fail, however, it is the clear duty of society to close their public careers. This must be very confusing to the artist who, apart from his special endowment, is very much like the rest of people and rarely sets out to make a public career of private virtue.

Another odd feature of the case is the suggestion that Bergman and Rossellini are responsible not only for their present situation but for the resounding publicity that has attended it. Actually it is the press that has created the uproar, Miss Bergman herself having made nothing but the barest and most inescapable statements; and it is now the press which demands that she be punished for her deplorable publicity.

Of course if Ingrid Bergman had been prominent in almost any other field—if she had been a painter or a writer or an atomic scientist or even a stage actress—there would have been relatively little uproar as a result of her indiscretion. She happened however to be a moving picture actress with a mass public that is peculiarly susceptible to mass pressure, and is equally prepared to treat its chosen as deities or as human sacrifices. Miss Bergman has had a generous share of both treatments.

There still remains, however, a section of the Bergman public which thinks of her simply as an unusually talented actress and wants to continue to enjoy the pleasure of looking at her. It would be very hard to convince this group that the showing of "Stromboli" would have any appreciable effect on the illegitimacy rate or even that such an argument is particularly valid. If the public is as suggestible as *that*, it isn't Ingrid Bergman's fault, or even her responsibility.

IN "GERMANY, YEAR ZERO" Roberto Rossellini takes his brilliantly mobile camera to Berlin and re-

—Cardinal Films
"GERMANY, YEAR ZERO"

veals in detail the everyday life of the German people in the shambles the Führer left behind him. The detail looks authentic over every inch of the film, and is heartshaking. The story leaves one half appalled and half incredulous.

It is the story of a twelve-year-old child, a subject that bristles with difficulties for even the most perceptive adult. Every child is, in a sense, abnormal from the adult point of view, and the situation here is doubly complex since the child himself is living in a world of monstrous abnormalities.

His family—invalid father, sister, and older brother, the latter is hiding from the Occupation authorities—shares an unlivable apartment with two or three other families, and his chief problem is to find enough to eat for himself and the three helpless adults. He works at it as best he can, living half in his child's world and half in a grownup world in which most of the civilized rules have been suspended. Presently he falls in with a former school teacher and under his shadowily sinister influence the boy poisons his father as a way of simplifying the family problem.

Jungle-World of Berlin

The story has a horrifying fascination, unfolding as it does in the jungle-world of Berlin ruins. But it doesn't entirely persuade the imagination. Edmond, the twelve-year-old boy, valiant and touching in the early sequences, appears at the end to be just another human perversion produced by the German Reich, and the inconsistency is never satisfactorily resolved. He is objectively observed with ceaseless vigilance as he roams or scurries about the dreadful Berlin streets, but his inner world remains mysterious.

The film is preceded by a foreword spoken by Quentin Reynolds, that veteran contributor of prologues. It seemed overlong and overexplicit. Everything that needed to be said about Germany's pentecost of calamity is far better told by Rossellini's camera.

"CHICAGO DEADLINE" presents Alan Ladd as a reporter, a role in which he resembles all screen reporters without departing from his usual impersonation of Alan Ladd. The story tells how Reporter Ladd, while covering a routine assignment, runs across a beautiful corpse in a cheap hotel.

He promptly sets himself to discover how she came to her bad end, using her address-book to dig up source-material. His researches yield a big industrialist, a couple of gangsters, a rich widow and a worldly blonde, all involved in the career of the heroine (Donna Reed). They don't, however, clarify her relationship with most of these people, nor do they explain how such a nice girl could have got herself into such a dreadful mess or why so impractical a type should have kept such a systematic address-book. The film doesn't pretend to any great consistency, however, but is content to keep the audience mildly interested between spurts of gunfire.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

THEATRE CALL BOARD

March 1: South Hill Community Theatre, Vancouver, in "The Parlor Story."

March 2: Midland Players, Toronto, in "Happy Birthday."

March 8: Players' Guild, U. of Western Ont., in "Outward Bound."

March 9: Leamington Little Theatre, Ont., in "Night Must Fall."

March 10: New Play Society, Toronto, in "King Lear."

March 11: Vancouver Repertory Theatre in "The Orphan Girl."

March 13: Ottawa Drama League in "Another Part of the Forest."

March 23: Players' Guild of Hamilton in "Our Town."

March 24: New Play Society in "Going Home" by Morley Callaghan.

■ Following her success in New York's Town Hall on Jan. 26, Winnipeg pianist Freda Trepel prepares for her appearance with the Winnipeg Symphony on March 2 when she will give the first performance of conductor Walter Kaufman's new Piano Concerto. After that she is scheduled to appear with the Minneapolis Symphony, April 7. On April 15 she leaves for England to begin her first recital tour. She will give first recitals in Geneva, Zurich, Milan, Rome and Paris.

SALES BULLETINS, CHARTS AND COLLECTION LETTERS ARE NO PROBLEM SINCE WE GOT A Gestetner
OUR OFFICE FORMS, BOOKLETS AND CATALOGUES ARE DONE QUICKLY AND ECONOMICALLY WITH OUR Gestetner
MAPS, EXAMINATION PAPERS AND ALL SCHOOL FORMS ARE EASY WITH OUR Gestetner
WE NEVER HAD A CHURCH CALENDAR TILL WE BOUGHT A Gestetner IT REPRODUCES OUR MUSIC AND PASTORAL LETTERS, TOO
Gestetner ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOR MAKE OUR DIRECT MAIL SO MUCH MORE ATTRACTIVE
WE ARE PROUD OF THE QUALITY OF THE WORK DONE ON OUR NEW Gestetner
Gestetner QUALITY, ECONOMY, EASE of OPERATION, and SPECIALIZED SERVICE keeps every type of user enthusiastic about "The World's Premier Duplicator"
Gestetner
BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES
MAKERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF
THE WORLD'S PREMIER DUPLICATOR

world of women

—M. Bunt

OFF DUTY: *(l. to r.) Patricia Shannon, Regina; Frances Waterous, Brantford; Betty Ward, Windsor; Huguette Quenneville, Sturgeon Falls; Ina Grain, Regina.*

New Deal for Nurses

by Dorothy Sangster

IMAGINE a brand-new, spic-and-span brick building with wide windows, modern furniture and gay curtains. Imagine a large and comfortable recreation room with a piano tinkling and a group of smartly-dressed young women drinking their after-dinner coffee and chatting cheerfully of this and that.

You sit there among them in a state of some bewilderment.

Finally you turn to the young lady nearest to you, a girl of 19 or 20, with short brown curly hair and a wayward dimple in her cheek.

"I don't understand it," you say. "I thought nurses-in-training came back to their residence tired and exhausted at the end of their day's grind. I thought they soaked their feet in mustard and took an aspirin for their nerves. At least that's what I've always heard."

She laughs.

"Not here," she says. "Come to think of it, I haven't seen a tin of mustard or an aspirin since I arrived, and that was two years ago. Oh, we get tired all right, but not abnormally so, not any more than girls in any other kind of work. But then things are different here than in other nursing schools."

By "here" the young lady with the dimples meant the Metropolitan School of Nursing, in Windsor, Ontario, whose two-year training course has caused a near revolution in nursing circles. Opened in 1947 under the sponsorship of the Canadian Nurses' Association and backed by $160,000 from the Red Cross, "the Met" (as its girls affectionately refer to it) has just bid farewell to its first group of graduates, and is entering the last half of its 4-year demonstration period.

Recently termed "a very interesting experiment," by Dr. Donald Cameron, Deputy Minister of the National Department of Health and Welfare, the Metropolitan School of Nursing has become widely known as the school where nurses

a) Finish their training in 25 months, instead of 3 years as is customary; and

b) Receive clinical experience in conjunction with, and as required by their educational needs only (the Nursing School being in full control of its students' time and the Metropolitan Hospital maintaining responsibility for its own nursing service).

So unique are its methods of operation that visitors from many other countries have come to Windsor to see it, and Miss E. K. Russell, Chairman of the Red Cross National Nursing Committee, has commented, "The eyes of the whole nursing world are upon it."

When I went to Windsor recently, I asked one of the young graduates what she would suggest as a good title for this article.

She said, "Call it 'A New Deal for Nurses' because from all I've seen and heard, that's what the Metropolitan School of Nursing promises to be."

The reasons why the nursing profession should *need* a new deal are many and varied, and have long been known to far-sighted observers of the situation. A synopsis of the article recently written for *Canadian Medical Association Journal* by Miss Nettie Fidler, Director of the School, explains it something like this:

The present system of nursing education in Canada is based on the school established by the Nightingale Committee in 1860, in England, at a time when nursing was comparatively simple.

Beside Care

But scientific advance has made such changes in our society that today nursing is much more complicated. To meet the situation, some colleges — the University of Toronto, for example — have established university Schools of Nursing, providing a long and broad nursing education leading to a Degree. Most provinces have, in addition, inaugurated some sort of training for "nursing assistants."

However, what might be called "the backbone of the nursing profession"—the great intermediate group of nurses giving bedside care in homes and hospitals — remains. It is the opinion of many nursing authorities that the present education and training of this group is, for the most part, out-of-date, unsystematic, nerve-wracking and altogether not likely to attract (or hold) large numbers of young women to the nursing profession.

Chief reason for this state of affairs is, to quote Miss Fidler, "Most nursing schools have been created not as educational institutions but as money-saving devices."

In other words, nearly all nursing schools in Canada are private schools, owned and administered by hospital boards. As such, they are expected to furnish cheap and relatively stable nursing service to the hospital they are attached to. Whether the amount of such service, or the kind of service, ties in with the student nurse's own educational needs is something else again. In some hospitals, it may. In others, it certainly does not.

The result? Young student nurses find themselves with two conflicting responsibilities. First, to render as much nursing service as is required of them in the hospital wards, and secondly, to study and pass their examinations.

—M. Bunt

"THEY'RE BETTER": *Nettie Fidler.*

Not Rushed

As Miss Fidler puts it, "The student carries on her double job in a state of great tension, and of gradually diminishing enthusiasm for nursing. Not being able to give satisfactory nursing care to her patients, she becomes frustrated."

Adherents to this school of thought — and their name is legion — reflect, "Young women enter the nursing field with great enthusiasm but they are increasingly tending to leave it, or to remain with a rather cynical attitude towards it."

If the Metropolitan School can be regarded as the Shape of Things to Come, a new deal is indeed in the making for the nursing profession.

Take, for instance, the matter of its 25-month training period, as opposed to the customary 3-year period enforced by other Canadian nursing schools.

When I visited Windsor a few weeks ago, I spoke to a group of student nurses on this very subject.

Said Eleanor Anderson, of Indian Head, Saskatchewan, who has just graduated from the Metropolitan School after 25 months: "I've enjoyed my two years here. I've never felt that I was being rushed or crowded or pushed to get 3 years' training into two years. We've covered all the usual ground, and I think we're quite as competent as nurses from other schools, who have taken a longer time to get their training."

Said Shirley Peart, of St. Catharines, Ontario, another graduate: "This past year we've done some nursing in 'outside' hospitals too, you know — in the Ontario Hospital in London, for instance, and the Hospital for Sick Children, in Toronto. And we felt that we were performing our duties as competently as the other nurses there."

All the Difference

I asked Miss Fidler later what *she* thought of her first graduating class — were they as good as an average 3-year class? She didn't hesitate. She said "We think they're better."

Sometimes the fact that a training course takes 2 years, instead of 3, makes all the difference in deciding whether a girl will be a nurse or not. Nori Arikado, for instance, formerly of British Columbia and now of Toronto, had already taken a Mothercraft nursing course when she decided she would like to go into general nursing. But she felt she was too old

to spend another 3 years in training. When she learned of the Metropolitan's 2-year course, she hastened to enrol. She will graduate in October next, with the school's second graduating class.

Take the matter of hospital experience. Lillian Ferrier, of Yorkton, Saskatchewan (class of Oct. '51), recalls that her sister was trained as a nurse in a regular 3-year nursing school attached to a hospital and that she found it hard going.

"When she finished the course she looked as if she had been through the wars," Lillian told me. "She was exhausted. She worked on the wards all day and studied all night, and when she finally did graduate she had to take a year off to get her strength back."

Margaret Walwin, of Weston, Ontario, has the same story to tell of numerous friends who are nurses. But she's confident that nothing like that can happen at the Metropolitan School, which controls the amount of time spent by its students, both on the wards and at study, with ample time off for recreation.

All the students express their satisfaction with the way their clinical experience ties in with their studies. For instance, when a student nurse at the Metropolitan School is attending lectures on Surgery, a special arrangement with the Metropolitan Hospital just around the corner, sees to it that she is assigned to the Surgery ward. When her course requires her to study, say, Obstetrics, she is switched to the Maternity Department of the hospital, and so on . . .

At no time is she caring for more than a small group of patients, but the patients she does care for are hers to nurse in every way, so that she achieves a real satisfaction in doing a job well. This kind of nursing, Director Fidler believes, is good for a student for two reasons — it keeps up her morale, and it shows her what ideal nursing can be.

The Metropolitan School of Nursing was born, unofficially, in 1944, when the Canadian Nurses' Association decided that conditions warranted a drastic change in nursing education in Canada. It was decided that a demonstration school should be set up, but who would finance it? And where should it be located?

The Association recalled that at the close of the first World War, the Red Cross had subsidized another experiment in nursing education — namely, the training of public health nurses. Would the Red Cross help this time? They were approached, and the situation was explained in detail.

In 1946 the Red Cross granted $40,000 a year, for four years, to the Canadian Nurses' Association, to demonstrate their theories in a new training school.

After visiting 11 hospitals in the provinces of Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario, the Association finally chose

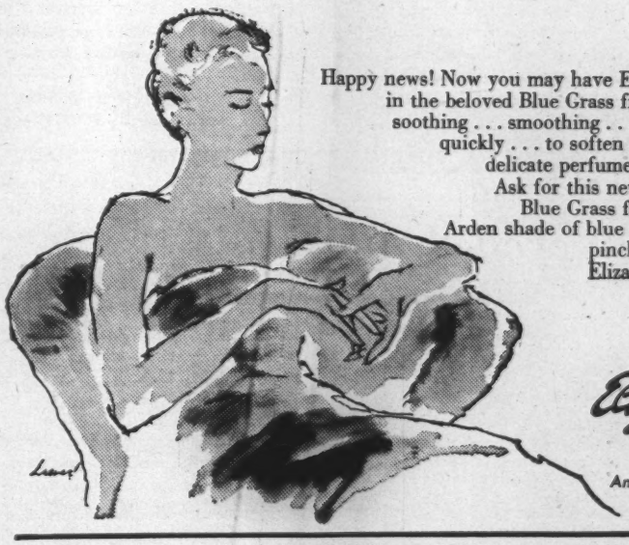
that same beloved fragrance

...in the new Elizabeth Arden

Blue Grass Hand Lotion

$1.25

Happy news! Now you may have Elizabeth Arden Hand Lotion in the beloved Blue Grass fragrance! No other lotion so soothing . . . smoothing . . . lovely to use! It penetrates quickly . . . to soften your hands, leaving only its delicate perfume, with no hint of stickiness. Ask for this newest member of the favorite Blue Grass family. A delicious Elizabeth Arden shade of blue . . . in a pretty 4 or 8 ounce pinch bottle. And as with all the Elizabeth Arden preparations, so little does so much!
4 oz. $1.25, 8 oz. $2.25



Elizabeth Arden
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
And at Smartest Shops in Every Town

Reserve now for Spring Delivery

Chinese Elm Hedge

will grow 2 feet first year — 25 plants sufficient for 25 feet (12 to 20 inches bushy) $2.98—seedlings 12 inches high $4.50 per 100 (plant 6 inches apart)

Giant Exhibition Peonies in colors red, white or pink, 3 for $1.89

Apple trees 3 feet high in varieties McIntosh, Spy, Delicious, 3 for $1.98

Plum trees 3 feet high in varieties Burbank and Lombard, 4 for $2.98.

Free Colour Garden Guide With Every Order

Brookdale-Kingsway Nurseries
BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

Send a "Welcome" Food Parcel to Britain
MAKE THEIRS A HAPPIER EASTER

All parcels insured—Delivery Guaranteed
Price covers everything, including Postage.

"Welcome" Service saves you money, and trouble. Select any parcel from our list, in complete assurance that your parcel will be a "top-value" gift of good Canadian meats and groceries. It will arrive by Registered Mail, and delivery is guaranteed. We invite close comparison with *any other parcels* offered, as to selection, value, price, and actual weight of food included. Parcels are still sorely needed in Britain—Write us TODAY.

Write for Free Bulletin No. 53B, showing Parcels from $5.00 up or telephone

ELgin 5491

WELCOME FOOD PARCELS
Empire Building — — Toronto 1

the Metropolitan Hospital in Windsor as a suitable partner in their experiment. The Windsor hospital had never had a nursing school before, so the next problem was, where should the student nurses be lodged? Together, the City of Windsor and the Metropolitan Hospital provided a house for temporary accommodation for the new School, meanwhile raising funds to build the fine big building into which the School moved last November.

Miss Nettie Fidler, born in Montreal, a graduate of the Toronto General Hospital, a faculty member of the University of Toronto's School of Nursing, and co-author of "Law and the Practice of Nursing" was appointed Director of the new school.

100 Per Cent Grads

At the time of writing this article, 58 students were enrolled at the Metropolitan School. Since then, the school's first graduation class has been 100 per cent successful in their final examinations, and second and third classes are progressing satisfactorily. The girls are proud of their neat green-and-grey bedrooms with modernistic desks and streamlined lamps, of their "snack kitchenettes," of their small but well-stocked library and their big biology laboratory.

They appreciate the amount of privacy they are given (girls are accommodated in either one or two-girl bedrooms), and the fact that their evenings and weekends are theirs for recreation or study. They are happy to pay the required $50 tuition fee which, as Miss Fidler puts it, "establishes the principle that this is an *education.*" Maintenance is undertaken by the school.

Well, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the excellence of the Metropolitan School of Nursing will be demonstrated by its graduates. But there seems no doubt in anyone's mind that, so far at least, the School is doing a fine job. Its girls are neat, cheerful, capable, and proficient nurses-in-training.

The Red Cross grant of $160,000 still has two years to run. After that, the Canadian Nurses' Association hopes that some financial assistance, such as a grant or subsidy, will be forthcoming so that the School will be able to continue in its present form, and so that other and similar training schools may be set up across Canada.

After all, as Gwladden Jones, Senior Instructor at Toronto Western Hospital, recently observed after a tour of American hospitals and nursing schools, "The Government of Canada assumes partial responsibility for the education of doctors, teachers, lawyers and other professions. Why shouldn't it subsidize nursing education?"

Observers of the Windsor project will wait hopefully for the answer.

Brain-Teaser:

Veiled Allusions

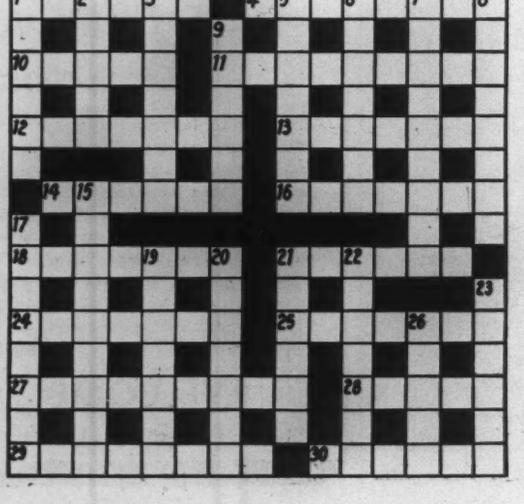
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. See 28.
4. It appears that the men take the veil in these islands. (8)
10. Usually arms for this shot. (5)
11. See 28.
12. See 28.
13. What 14 did, without a head. (7)
14. Aprons, perhaps, to tie at 17. (6)
16. Keep an eye on the ball. (7)
18. To become this was a joke in Eden. (7)
21. Superior lady. (6)
24. Infernal evidence! (7)
25. Is it after five, or later than that? (7)
27. It's tops. (9)
28. 12, 1 across and 11. Precipitated matrimony Leaves time to regret the alimony. (5, 2, 5, 6, 2, 7)
29. Have you seen puss about? (8)
30. Most certainly in action. (6)

DOWN

1. There's been difficulty getting wives from here. (6)
2. Grandma was wooed on the back one, perchance. (5)
3. It would seem sin brings its own reward. (7)
5. Lean Reg, with proper treatment, may put on weight. (7)
6. Head off the bear that over ate, and destroy it. (7)
7. They should be hard to beat. (4-5)
8. One moves so when 12. (8)
9. One expects a vat to turn up in the van here. (6)
15. There's a tang to 10. (9)
17. We get the D.D. to mix his drinks after them, perhaps. (8)
19. A disapproving look— (7)
20. —may look to wound. (7)
21. Where to strike while the iron is hot. (6)
22. He's certainly not the bride's. (4, 3)
23. A Derby tip. (from an ass, of course). (6)
26. Pithy trees? (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Choral society
10. Fidello
11. Era
12. Dot
13. Ironic
14. Bluenose
16. Antigua
17. Payment
18. Vacated
21. Edition
24. Obituary
25. Ascent
27. Eva
28. Ira
29. Clearer
30. Soft shoulders

DOWN

2. Hideout
3. Rolling
4. Loop
5. Overlapped
6. Imagery
7. Tadpole
8. African violet
9. A treat in store
15. Balderdash
19. Chicago
20. Tourist
22. Instead
23. In error
26. Ecru

(95)

To give you Faster, Easier Cleaning than any other Cleanser—

We've Activated Seismotite

in OLD DUTCH CLEANSER

Dissolves Grease on Contact...
Thanks to an amazing new ingredient!

Sudsing Action Sweeps Away Dirt and Stains
faster than you may have dreamed!

Snowy White Rinses Away Completely
leaves no gritty sediment! It's safe! Kind to the hands!

SAME FAMILIAR PACKAGE

The ONLY Cleanser CONTAINING ACTIVATED Seismotite

Tests Prove New Sudsing Action
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER Cleaned faster, easier than any other leading cleanser.

MADE IN CANADA

Ideal Beauty Salon
W. O. WIEGAND
Permanent Waving : Beauty Culture
Hair Goods
58 BLOOR ST. WEST TORONTO KI. 1293
GOLD MEDALIST DIPLOMIST

HARDY Perennials for CANADIAN HOMES

McCONNELL'S sturdy perennials will live and bloom for years with the minimum of care . . . hardy Perennials are the nucleus of any garden.

We offer everything from EASY-TO-GROW tiny edging and rockery plants to magnificent robust plants for background and cutting; for every type of soil and garden location . . . favourites to brighten up your garden.

WRITE TODAY for our NEW beautifully illustrated 1950 catalogue of garden ideas, plans and listing over 1,300 varieties of Perennials . . . Shrubs . . . Evergreens . . . Fruit Trees . . . Shade Trees . . . Roses . . . Mums, etc., developed in our own Nurseries to grow in the Canadian climate.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY
As Growers Shipping Direct
Ship Coast to Coast (Est. 1912)
M 52

The McCONNELL NURSERY CO.
PORT BURWELL - - - ONTARIO

ROGER & GALLET Salute to Beauty

Sachet (Dry Perfume) in assorted fragrances.

Roger & Gallet Sachet does double duty! Their rare scents hint of excitement, love and beauty. You'll like it because it's lasting . . .

PARIS — LONDON — SYDNEY — BUENOS AIRES — NEW YORK

General Agent for Canada, J. Alfred Ouimet, 85 St. Paul St. E., Montreal

ALBERT COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1857
BELLEVILLE ONTARIO

Courses Offered
LOWER, MIDDLE SCHOOL, HONOUR MATRICULATION, UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMMERCE
MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART
PHYSICAL RECREATION
SUPERVISED EVENING STUDY

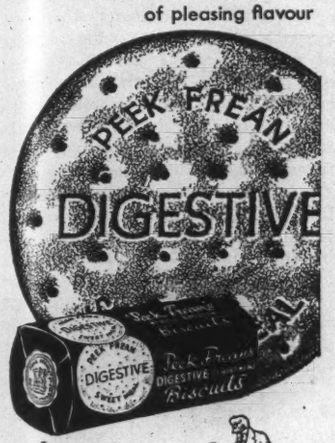
Illustrated prospectus on request. Early registration advisable. Write to:

PRINCIPAL AND HEADMASTER,
REV BERT HOWARD, D.D.

Co-Educational

GRAHAM HALL FOR YOUNG MEN — THE MANOR FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN — BAKER HOUSE FOR BOYS

Try PEEK FREAN'S DIGESTIVE
a Slightly Sweet
MEAL BISCUIT
of pleasing flavour



For a tasty snack try a Digestive old cheese sandwich.

MR. PEEK & MR. FREAN makers of Famous English Biscuits

PEEK FREAN'S
Famous ENGLISH Biscuits

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD

The Cream used by famous stage and screen stars. Your mirror will show results.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

Concerning Food:

GOOD AND SCOTTISH

HOMEMADE bread is usually viewed with awe and reverence these days of mass-produced bakery products. Not that bread-making is a lost art by any means, but it does involve more work than the simple exchange of shekels for a loaf from the man-at-the-door.

There is a certain sense of achievement in producing a loaf of your own (a primitive instinct or something akin to it) and there is a definite fascination in being present while the yeast is working busily away raising the dough. Even this heady aroma is nothing compared to the perfume which permeates the whole house during the baking period.

For the novice the only difference between bread and cake making is that the leavening agent in bread is a living organism (until baked), and as such has to be coddled in an even temperature until it has accomplished its mission.

As Scottish as the heather and as delicious as all the famous oat creations from the land of lochs and bagpipes is this rolled oats bread. One note of warning, to quote the recipe: "Leave it be for twenty-four hours before slicing." We think you'll find this one of the easiest yeast breads to assemble and produce.

Rolled Oats Bread

In a large mixing bowl combine—
2 cups rolled oats
2 tsps. salt
1/3 cup molasses (see footnote)
1 tbsp. butter.
Pour over this mixture—
1¾ cups *boiling* water
Mix and let cool to lukewarm.

Dissolve *1 package fast* rising yeast in ½ cup lukewarm water (plus 1 tsp. sugar) or as directed on label. Then stir into the oats mixture.

Add gradually *4¼* cups sifted bread flour. Stir this with a spoon until it becomes quite stiff and then use hand and mix with a swinging motion, fingers spread, until it is free of lumps.

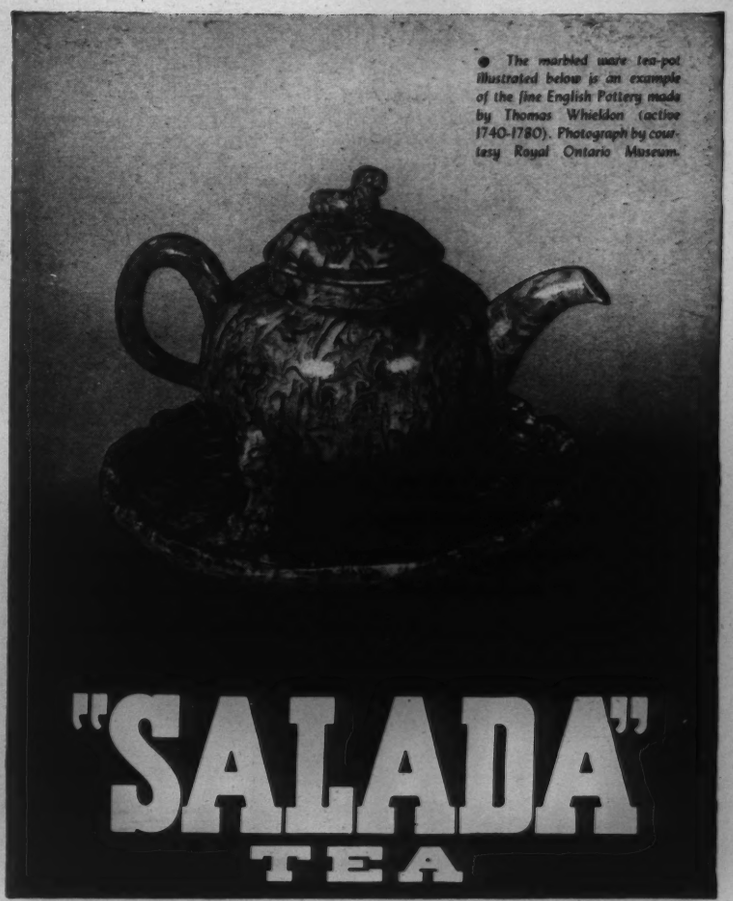
Cover with wax paper and a damp towel and let rise in a warm place 75-80°F (free from drafts) until double in bulk—about 1 hour.

Turn out on lightly floured board and knead for 1 minute. Cut dough into two equal portions and shape into loaves to fit 9 x 5 pans. Grease 2 pans thoroughly and place shaped dough in them. Cover with wax paper and damp towel and allow to rise again in warm place until double in bulk.

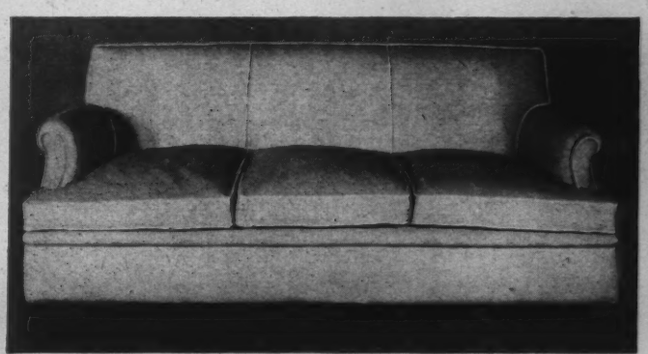
Brush tops with melted butter and bake in 375°F oven for 55-60 minutes or until brown and slightly shrunken from sides of pan. Remove from pans and let cool thoroughly before storing. Wrap in wax paper and let stand for 24 hours before slicing.

Note 1: You can use either table molasses or the very dark variety depending upon your taste.

Note 2: This bread is excellent spread with honey butter for afternoon tea or for an after-school snack. It's good toasted, and a change since it has a different texture.



● The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.



LAWSON STYLE CHESTERFIELD

This chesterfield of superb quality is sturdily constructed by the master craftsmen of LIONEL RAWLINSON. With spring or down-filled cushions, covered with materials to suit your individual taste. In keeping with the RAWLINSON tradition, every detail is carefully finished and only the finest materials are considered even to the legs which are of solid mahogany or walnut.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED
Designers and Makers of Fine Furniture
647-649 YONGE ST., TORONTO
Established 1883

EACH WEEK
SATURDAY NIGHT
brings you unbiased interpretations of National and World news, reported from the CANADIAN viewpoint.

Hats move forward...

Important hat line for Spring is string-straight across the brow.

This Paris import with its bloom of flowers is one of many in the

fascinating collection at EATON'S

EATON'S

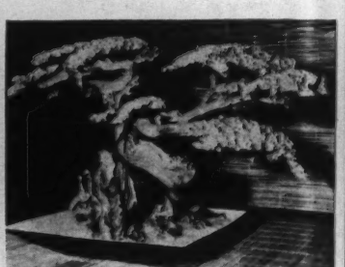
Innovations:

What Fur?

YOU, TOO, may wear a mink coat. Canadian Government scientists solved problem of keeping warm in the Arctic by producing nylon "fur". It imitates real fur so closely that even Eskimos were fooled. Different ways of weaving, processing and dyeing nylon "fur", its inventors believe, may eventually produce synthetics which will compare closely with real muskrat, fox, beaver, mink, or any other fur you choose to imitate.

Your "nylon mink" coat might sell for only a fraction of the cost of a ranch mink coat. Yet in appearance it would rival the real thing. What's more, it would be mothproof, fire resistant, washable with soap and water, hard to tear, almost impossible to wear out. Just a dream now, but it may come true some day.

■ Ming trees, priceless dwarfed trees grown in the Orient, sometimes hundreds of years old, are handed down for generations. They are small, handsome home and table decorations. Now it is possible to make your own



DWARF *tree in make-your-own kit.*

replica of a Ming tree—one that looks hundreds of years old but made in a couple of hours. A Vancouver firm has introduced Ming Tree kits which include everything needed, instructions too, for making your own small tree.

■ On the market now . . . a paint you can put on (even over raw wood, wallboard and plaster) without mixing, or use of thinners, primers or undercoaters. One coat covers practically all surfaces with a durable, lustrous, scrubbable finish. Dries in three or four hours.

■ Denim has graduated from work-a-day "hired hand" clothing into smart sportswear; is getting the glamor treatment. Rayon is being added to the fabric to "dress it up" for use in leisure wear. With added impetus given by new 100 per cent rayon suitings and new rayon blends in both men's and women's wear, rayon has reached an all-time high in Canadian consumption. In 1949 we used 50,000,000 pounds, over two and a half times quantity used ten years ago. In a recent pneumonectomy operation at a large Montreal hospital high strength viscose rayon yarn was used as a lung tourniquet.

■ Good news for the knit-one-purl-two set: wool yarn that's non-shrink, non-stretch, won't lose its original soft, fleecy feel after a bout with soap and water. Called "Sanforlan", it's a sister of the "Sanforizing" process that prevents shrinkage in cottons.

Distaff:

Eleven Coming Up

THE MONTREAL Women's Symphony is celebrating its tenth Anniversary this month. To mark the event, a concert was given on February 25. Conductor **Ethel Stark** was on the podium. A Montrealer by birth, Miss Stark studied at McGill Conservatorium; was the first Canadian to win a scholarship (1932) for the Curtis Institute of Music. Last summer Miss Stark toured Europe for three months, both as guest conductor and as violin soloist.

ETHEL STARK

■ **Miss Harriet Christie,** Dean of Residence and Supervisor of Field Work in the United Church of Canada Training School in Toronto, has been granted the London diploma of Theology from the University of London.

■ Again President of the Princess Alice Foundation is **Senator Cairine Wilson** of Ottawa. Activities of the Foundation include scholarships to train Canadian women as leaders of youth. Elected to the Advisory Committee were: **Mrs. R. F. McWilliams** of Winnipeg, **Mrs. J. M. Uhrich** of Regina and **Mrs. Charles Banks** of Victoria.

■ Adjudicator for the 8th annual Drama Festival of the Anglican YPA in Montreal was **Lady Tupper.** Four one-act plays were presented.

■ Her first starring role on London's West End stage has come to a 45-year old actress. She is **Aletha Orr,** formerly of Edmonton, and she is starring in G. B. Shaw's once-banned play "Mrs. Warren's Profession."

■ International Champion Kenmare Masterpiece has retired. However, he is gracing the Point Grey Kiwanis Club in Vancouver with his presence on March 1 and 2. Doggily known as "Danny," Kenmare Masterpiece was recently named "Dog of the Year in Canada" (he has gained more awards than any other dog in the history of the Canadian Kennel Club). He is shown here with **Mrs. E. McEachern.**

—CP

"DANNY" *keeps in championship form for owner Mrs. McEachern.*

the lighter side

Disputed Monument

by Mary Lowrey Ross

I RECENTLY received a curious document from a Mrs. Myra Bagehot, a clairvoyant and trance-medium who claims to be in communication with the late Queen Victoria.

According to Mrs. Bagehot, these communications, which came to her in the form of automatic writing, seemed at first completely meaningless. She was, she claims, unfamiliar with the stately diction and heavily italicized epistolary style of the great Queen, and the first message left her deeply mystified.

"We *repeatedly* warned Mr. Gladstone," the message said, "that Liberalism and *particularly* his insistence on a policy of Home Rule for Ireland would *inevitably* lead to a weakening of the Monarchical Institution. How right we proved to be!"

Later Mrs. Bagehot received a second message.

"A long conversation with Mr. Disraeli who *continually* expressed his profound indignation at the action of those ill-advised *Republicans* who callously relegated the monument of the *Queen of England and Ireland* and *Empress of India* to a Dublin warehouse. Mr. Disraeli pointed out that of the three prerogatives of a constitutional monarch — to be consulted, to encourage, to warn— only one remains to Us in Our present State — *to warn!*" V.R.

MRS. BAGEHOT inserted a note at this point, stating that she did not learn of Dublin's rejection of Queen Victoria's monument until some weeks after the beginning of the above communication. Long before this however she was entirely convinced of the identity of the communicating spirit and it did not surprise her to receive another message following the announcement that the statue was to be presented to the City of London, Ont.

"We find it impossible to express *entire* gratification that Our Statue is to be sent to London, a *small* borough in the Dominion of Canada," it read. "While the loyalty of the people of London is indeed to be *commended* we do not forget that Canada *no longer* accepts the designation Dominion, approved by Ourself at the time of Confederation; nor do we overlook the fact that even during Our Reign there was evidence of Republican feeling in the Canadian Dependency, and that at one time it was rumored that the Duke and Duchess of Aberdeen dined weekly *in the servants'* quarters."

"The Queen must say," ran the next message, "that she is *bitterly* disappointed at the refusal of the London City Council to contribute the four or five hundred pounds necessary for the transportation of Our Statue. How *little* can we depend on the sensibilities of those whose loyalty to the Monarchy can be swayed by so *paltry* a sum."

A FEW DAYS later Mrs. Bagehot received a message stating that the Queen had had a long conversation with Mr. Gladstone.

"Mr. Gladstone endeavored to explain to Us the *Dominion of Canada's* point of view in rejecting appeals to the Privy Council, but succeeded only in making it *incomprehensible,*" the message said. "He also attempted to explain the Devaluation of the Pound Sterling, with the consequent increase in the price of Transporting the Queen's Monument, talking for an hour and a half and leaving the Queen *completely* confused and *utterly exhausted.*"

"Later we had a long, comforting talk with Mr. Disraeli, who declared he could find no expression *strong* enough to convey his contempt for the Labor Government which refused to defray the expense of transporting the Queen's Monument. 'Let Your Majesty be glad,' he concluded, 'to be quit of the New Race begotten of the steam-engine and the spinning-jenny.'"

Later during the same sitting a new hand took over and boldly wrote the following verse,

"She wrought a vast design and spent
The treasures of her spirit's grace
For members of the meaner race
Which now rejects her monument."

—*Alfred Lord Tennyson.*

The Queen's hand then resumed and wrote, "A brief conversation with Lord Palmerston who treated the matter of the Queen's Monument in his usual *coarse and offhand fashion,* even hinting that the free people of London were *entitled to make their own decision.* The conversation confirms the Queen's long-held conviction that Lord Palmerston is *not safe.*"

"The Queen has been *graciously pleased* to learn that her Statue has been accepted by the people of Victoria, British Columbia," the message said, "It is indeed gratifying to Us to learn that there *still* remain on Earth subjects inspired by *Loyalty to the Monarchy* and *Faith in the Crown.*"

ASPIRIN
TRADE MARK REG. IN CANADA
RELIEVES
ACHES AND PAINS OF
COLDS
SORE THROAT
GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY
LOWEST PRICES
12 tablets..... 18c
24 tablets..... 29c
100 tablets..... 79c

IT'S TIME!
TO WRITE FOR
Webb's 1950 Spring Garden Guide
CANADA'S MOST INTERESTING
SEED CATALOGUE
FREE! WRITE TO-DAY!
EDWARD WEBB & SONS (CANADA) LTD.
145 KING STREET EAST
TORONTO Dept. SN-1 ONTARIO

HEAR
Better—Pay Less
Don't let deafness kill the joys of living. Do as hundreds of thousands have done. Let a home trial prove you can even hear a whisper. Here's Zenith's amazing guarantee—if any $200.00 hearing aid outperforms Zenith's newest, tiny, 6¾ oz. single-unit "Miniature" Radionic Hearing Aid in efficiency or economy, your *money back*—under our 10-Day Return Privilege. Only $85.00 complete, ready to wear. For authorized Zenith Hearing Aid Dealer in your locality, consult your classified telephone book; or write us for complete coast-to-coast dealer list. Free descriptive literature on request. Address—
Zenith Radio Corporation of Canada, Ltd.
Dept. 281E, Canada Trust Bldg.
Windsor, Ontario
Makers of World Famous Zenith Radio, FM and Television Sets

press

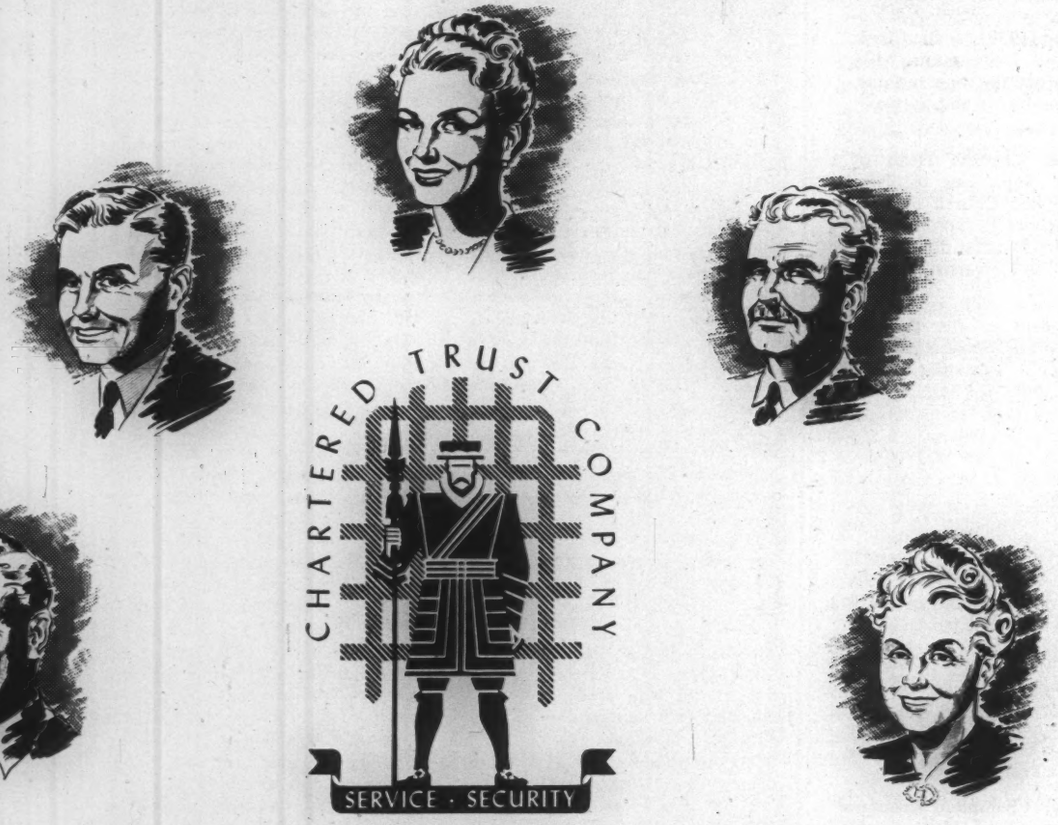
PRINCIPLE

IN A SPECIAL issue, *The Varsity*, University of Toronto daily and largest student newspaper in the Commonwealth, told everything there was to know about the H-Bomb. Two weeks later the bomb exploded: cautious E. Alex Macdonald, business manager, fell out with crusading Editor Stan Fillmore, Women's Editor Joan Eddis and most of the editorial staff. The editors resigned with only six issues before the end of the publishing year.

To both sides in the wrangle, it was a matter of principle. In the H-Bomb issue, the editors dropped three ads to make space for precious copy. A special meeting of the tight-fisted Students' Administrative Council, keeper of *The Varsity's* purse, called a halt to the editors' violation of sound business practice. No advertisement, said the Council, could be killed without permission of Alex Macdonald. The editors insisted the Council was infringing upon their discretionary powers and freedom of the press.

"Carried to its logical conclusion, the resolution (of the Council) means there is no control over how many ads are run," said Sports Ed. John Kennedy. But SAC President Bob Hetherington took a tighter grip on the purse. "*The Varsity* is $3,500 over its budget now."

Macdonald, a regular overseer moving in a continual turmoil of campus politics, was not available for comment. He let his exuberant associate, Marie Parkes, give the official explanation: "It is strictly a financial matter. We don't want to make bad friends with good advertisers. We're disturbed by the paper's attitude."



Gateway to Growth... Service

If we are a little taller again this year . . . a little bigger in every way, we believe it is because our roots are thrust ever deeper into the soil of responsibility — responsibility to men and women in every walk of life.

Chartered Trust is a service organization and grows only by giving service to more and more Canadians. We are proud that year by year our record of service is faithfully mirrored by larger figures.

• • •

We invite you to look over the figures below. A copy of our complete Annual Report will be sent you on request.

	MONEY ON DEPOSIT	ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES	CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
1947	$10,920,428	$31,761,082	$1,897,028
1948	12,687,075	36,209,891	1,956,293
1949	14,099,143	37,500,475	2,021,607

CHARTERED TRUST
COMPANY

34 King Street W., Toronto, WA. 7681 — 388 St. James St. W., Montreal, HA. 5166

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Japan's Exports Are Again Threatening Our Markets

Cheap, Low-Quality Goods From Orient Complicate Move to Lower Our Tariffs

by Ernest Waengler

JAPAN has made a surprisingly fast and complete recovery from one of history's most disastrous defeats, largely because of General MacArthur's efficient administration. Americans like to point to Japan as an example of a successful policy, yet to many businessmen in the United States and Canada the Japanese comeback is proving a mixed blessing.

As a market for our products, Japan is not very important and it is not likely that it will become so in the near future. Our exports to Japan during 1949 were less than $5 million, or about one sixth of one per cent of our total exports. The reason is not that we have nothing to offer, but that the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) is encouraging imports from the sterling area in order to conserve dollars, which means in effect that the United States, having poured $1½ billion into the Japanese economy since the end of hostilities, wants the Japanese to stand on their own feet now and earn all the hard currency they need by maximum exports.

Before making a comparison between Japanese foreign trade figures, pre-war and present, it is well to remember the tremendous destruction of buildings, equipment, ports, ships and communications, the loss of 57 per cent of the former area of the Japanese Empire, the reduction of the national wealth to one fourth of pre-war and, above all, the complete change in the political and economic structure. In addition to these factors, the world-wide inconvertibility of currencies puts a decisive limitation on practically all world markets and sources of supply.

In spite of these handicaps, Japanese exports increased from $14.4 million per month in 1947 and $21.5 million per month in 1948 to a monthly average of $46.5 for the first half of 1949. The production index, based on the 1930-34 average went up from 19.9 in January, 1946, to 90 at the end of 1949. By June, 1949, the manufacture of durable goods had surpassed the pre-war average and it is still rising.

According to U.S. sources, warehouses in Japan are overflowing with goods and the American authorities there are doing their utmost to move them. Although Canadians fully appreciate the desire of the U.S. administration in Japan to end as soon as possible the flow of taxpayers' money into the Japanese civilian economy, they cannot help feeling apprehensive about the growing avalanche of fantastically cheap merchandise that is once again pouring into the world's trade channels. Japanese textiles, drugs, chinaware, toys, light machinery and many more products are reappearing not only on our own counters, but even more on those of our foreign customers.

Rapid Rise in Imports

Japanese imports into Canada have increased from less than $2 million for the first eleven months of 1948 to over $4½ million for the same period of 1949. Although that figure may not in itself seem very impressive, it should be remembered that nearly all the products imported from Japan compete with the very industries in Canada whose exports have been most drastically reduced by the dollar shortage in our markets. In cotton fabrics the increase over 1948 was 33 per cent, in nickel-plated ware 50 per cent, in table china from $16,000 for the first 11 months of 1948 to $210,000 for the same period of 1949, in glass bottles from $1,200 to $32,000, to mention only a few. In dolls and toys it rose from $35,568 from January to November, 1948, to $658,742 for the same period of 1949, an increase of 1,750 per cent. In the same space of time Canadian exports of toys to all countries declined by 71 per cent.

Canadian manufacturers of textiles, toys, jewellery, china, etc. were greatly alarmed last October when they heard that SCAP had authorized the removal of floor prices on these commodities and handed the control of exports over to the Japanese Government. What this will mean to foreign trade can be guessed from the fact that even prior to the removal of floor prices Japanese textiles sold in the Philippines at prices considerably below comparable U.S. goods, in spite of the high tariff on Japanese goods and free entry for U.S. goods. Japanese printed cloth, for instance, was quoted at 18½ cents compared to 25 cents for American merchandise.

Already Japanese goods are making their appearance in our stores at a price which would hardly cover material costs in Canada. In many cases the marking "Made In Japan" is either so small and illegible that it easily escapes attention or it has been removed altogether by the importer. The goods are usually attractive in appearance and handsomely packaged, but often of low quality. They are sometimes unsuitable or even dangerous for the use for which they were intended, like the celluloid dolls that burst into flames at the slightest contact with heat.

Canadian and U.S. manufacturers have already approached their governments with a view to obtaining higher tariffs for Japanese imports. Quite apart from the fact that the general trend is now at last toward lower tariff barriers, and that the most-favored-nations policy prevents the establishment of discriminatory rates, a raising of the present *ad valorem* duties would be practically meaningless.

A certain mechanical toy, for instance, that might cost between 35 cents and 40 cents to produce in Canada can be bought from Japan for between 10 cents and 12 cents. Even a 100 per cent duty would not bring it in line with the domestic

—Wide World

JAPANESE TOYS, *made from U.S. tin cans, receive a coat of paint.*

product and only a duty based on the weight or number of units could have the desired effect. That, on the other hand, would entail a change in our method of imposing duty rates, since our present tariff system is entirely based on *ad valorem* assessment.

The obvious question is, how does Japan manage to offer goods at a fraction of the occidental price without having either the equipment or the technical know-how of the North Americans. To begin with, it is doubtful, despite frequent statements to the contrary, whether their export prices are a true reflection of their costs. It is more than likely that many Japanese goods are again, as before the war, exported at a price that is set solely on the basis of obtaining a maximum of foreign exchange and without regard for manufacturing costs. The second reason is the extremely low value of the Japanese currency, one yen being worth only about a quarter of a cent at the official rate and less in open market.

The most important point, however, is the cost of labor. In spite of minimum wage standards established by the occupation administration, and of social legislation and newly emerged unions, the wage rates are still ridiculously low in comparison with North America.

In the summer of 1948, investigators of General MacArthur's headquarters reported that they had found evidence of a revival of slave labor. An investigation by the Japanese Farmers' Union showed that a number of farmers' daughters had been sent to industrial districts in return for money their families had borrowed from manufacturing firms.

Another investigation revealed that 50,000 adult women were employed in mines under forced labor conditions. In some textiles industries women and girls were found living in guarded compounds supplied by their empolyers. While the good intentions of the U.S. authorities in Japan are above question, these reports indicate that the effectiveness of their measures is not as great as might be assumed.

Two Dilemmas

In dealing with Japanese foreign trade, the Western world is confronted with two dilemmas. The first concerns primarily the American occupation forces. Having recognized that a strong Japanese economy is essential to American security in the Far East, they have to determine just how strong they want it and at whose expense. From their latest actions it would appear that they want it as strong as possible and that they propose to do it at the expense of the manufacturers and exporters in America and Europe. While there is a lot to be said in favor of the argument that export trade is healthier than perpetual grants, the fact remains that the hardship created by Japanese underselling is borne by one particular section of the community, while foreign aid is financed uniformly by all taxpayers. Furthermore Japanese competition has a damaging effect in the foreign trade of many countries who have to depend on U.S. aid themselves as long as their exports do not match their imports.

The second problem is one that concerns the import policy of all nations. How can we effectively protect ourselves from unfair competition without at the same time sacrificing the principles that we profess to serve when we advocate the elimination of trade barriers and the establishment of a competitive world economy?

How can we lower our tariffs to help our customers in the British Commonwealth and Europe without being swamped by dumped Japanese goods, which are produced and sold under conditions and standards entirely different from our own? Until Japan adopts the methods and living standards prevalent in other exporting countries, these problems will remain a stumbling block in the tariff negotiations between any other nations of the world.

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M
Canada's First Bank
BANK OF MONTREAL
WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817
AD98

Sun Life of Canada Increases Dividends to Policyholders

1949 was a good year for Sun Life. Total benefits paid last year $114 million. Company largest investor in Canadian homes under National Housing Act.

With $18 million—a substantial increase over 1949 — allotted for policyholders' dividends to be paid during the current year, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada enters its 80th year of public service with a promising outlook for 1950. During the year just past, the total amount of life insurance which policyholders purchased from the Sun Life exceeded $372 millions, continuing the unbroken record of selling more new life insurance per annum than any other Canadian life company. Insurance in force with the Sun Life now amounts to $4,187,000,000, an all-time high. Total income of the Company in 1949 was $238,000,000.

The 79th Annual Report of the Sun Life of Canada just issued indicates that benefits paid to Sun Life policyholders and beneficiaries since the Company's first policy was issued in 1871 have now reached $2,240,000,000. Last year alone over $114,000,000 was paid out in benefits. In recent years the Company has given particular attention to providing funds for the construction of homes, and of its total assets which now exceed $1,527,000,000, more than $83 millions is invested in Canadian residential mortgages.

At the Annual Meeting held at the Head Office of the Company in Montreal, the President, Arthur B. Wood, reviewed the remarkable progress of life insurance over the last 50 years. In 1900, with a population of just over 5 millions, total life insurance in force in Canada amounted to $404 millions, or about $75 per capita. Today the population has reached 13½ millions but life insurance in force has risen to $14 billions, or $1045 per head, more than 13 times the 1900 figure. The Sun Life's own business has more than kept pace with this increase, today's total in force of $4,187 millions comparing with only $53 millions in force at the beginning of the century. During these 50 years, too, Sun Life policy provisions and privileges have been broadened, available options increased and many new benefits introduced. **Even before 1900 the Company was the first to introduce the "unconditional" policy, following later with the popular Sun Life non-medical insurance plan. The Company also issued the first Group Pension policy written anywhere in North America, an epoch-marking event in the history of life insurance.**

One of the outstanding features of Sun Life operations during 1949 was the pronounced increase in the Company's Group business. Hundreds of thousands of office, factory and other employees in business and industry throughout Canada and the United States are today protected by the generous terms of Sun Life Group insurance and annuity plans. The Company's experience and service in this particular field is unsurpassed. **Today, the importance of Group insurance is recognized by all those concerned with the encouragement and maintenance of good relations between management and labor, and the welfare and social security of the individual employee.**

The Sun Life story for 1949, including the President's address as delivered at the Annual Meeting, is contained in the Report to Policyholders now on the press. A copy will be sent to every policyholder, while others may obtain the Report on request from the Head Office in Montreal or from any of the branch, group or mortgage offices of the Company from coast to coast.

Don Rogers—20th Century

Canadian Test Pilot will Display The First Civil Jet Transport in America to World Airlines

by Gordon McCaffrey

THE SALES CONFERENCE at Boeing Aircraft Company had a problem. In the Jet Age already born, the airlines will require a transport with a design range of 1,000 miles, carrying 40 to 50 passengers at 500 miles per hour in greater comfort and safety than ever experienced in conventional reciprocating-engine types. Could Boeing build such a plane economically to serve the country's major population centres?

Boeing, and the other United States aircraft manufacturers, had good cause for concern. At Malton, Ont., a prototype of the design they were describing had passed preliminary tests, and plans were being laid for production by 1952. In spite of spectacular, record-shattering performances by U.S. military planes, there was no manufacturer that had a commercial prototype flying or had even begun construction on an experimental model.

—Gordon McCaffrey

DON ROGERS

Canadian designed and built, the Avro Jetliner is the first civil jet transport to fly in North America, and is likely to be the only one for some time. It would take an American company 18 months to build a prototype and another two years to put it into airline operation.

With combined British pride of workmanship and Yankee zest for promotion, Avro Canada, the child of Dominion Government financing, Canadian pioneering, and British technical brains, is going on a barnstorming spree this year to sell the idea of jet transports to airline operators the world around. Carrying the official brief-case will be Test Pilot Don Rogers, who took up the jetliner on its maiden flight last August and has lived with it ever since.

With none of the braggadocio of the white scarf and T-shirt circus performer, Rogers regards test piloting as a profession. "Dare devil stunts of our Hollywood and Sunday supplement counterparts have distorted the picture most people have of my profession. Although I have always found test flying to be interesting and stimulating, I have yet to jump out of a burning plane into the arms of a beautiful woman—worse luck."

Serious and modest, but self-assured and thorough, he is typical of the enthusiasm that drives 3,500 designers, engineers, fitters and electricians to make the Jetliner Queen of the stratosphere. In a few years Don and the planemakers at Avro will sweep piston-engine aircraft into the scrap heap with the horse and buggy and the Model-T.

Travelling Salesman

A flier at 17 in the Hamilton (Ont.) Flying Club, instructor at 21, and test pilot during the war, he has to be more. Besides flying, he has to know something about engineering and mechanics. He has to have a flair for theory of design and aerodynamics. He has to have an inquiring mind keen for trouble. He has to be insistent and persuasive: as the one in close touch with all aspects of design and production, he can spot the snags that must be eliminated before the assembly line is laid down.

In April Don turns salesman. He will take the Jetliner to New York to show it off to prospective buyers. Some have already shown interest: once one airline introduces Jets, the competition will be forced to line up. Not that airline officials will make snap judgments—when the investment is $800,000 for each plane they have to be convinced by actual demonstration and cost accounting.

Rogers will be able to show the executives that on the Toronto-Chicago run, for example, five Jetliners costing about $3,500,000 could do the job of 20 standard twin-engine planes costing $5,250,000. Time and money saved in repairs and maintenance will be a bonus.

Passengers will like the new plane, too. They will be amazed by the lack of vibration and engine noise. They'll be able to talk to fellow passengers and balance a cup of tea on their knees. Travelling above the weather at 30,000 feet and 430 miles per hour, they will have less time to get sick. The cabin will be maintained at sea level pressure up to 21,300 feet and gradually increased to 4,000 feet conditions at cruising altitude. Passengers won't realize they're six miles up.

In September Rogers will take the Jetliner to the British air show and will go from there to Europe and possibly South America and Australia. Since Avro is building to United States standards and specifications, it will be able to sell to European lines, the majority of which are flying American planes. Even dollar-pinched countries will find a way to pay for them. They can't afford to lag in the Jet Age.

business angle

The Remedy's in Our Hands

ACCORDING to a recent Gallup Poll, we have now become so conscious of what lost export markets can mean to our exports-dependent economy that a majority of citizens regard this as Canada's greatest current problem.

That, surely, is a constructive development, for it should mean that we shall do something about it. Fortunately, unlike the problem of the hydrogen bomb, this is a matter in which we can take decisive action ourselves.

We have reason for optimism in the now general acceptance of the principle that we must buy more from Britain and the other sterling countries if we are to regain our lost markets there, also that North American trade barriers (both ours and the United States') must be lowered if international trade health is to be restored.

Actually we have already taken an important step in this direction with the recent announcement at Ottawa of a further partial lifting of the import restrictions imposed in November 1947 to conserve our scanty supply of U.S. dollars. While both the United States and the sterling countries will benefit by these new relaxations (to become effective in two stages, on April 1 and July 1), they are expected to help the latter more than the former. That's because of the currency devaluations last September, which gave the soft-currency countries a pricing advantage in the Canadian market and the U.S. a disadvantage. Britain in particular should be able to sell more goods in this market, and while, in some cases that will mean more competition for Canadian manufacturers, the broad effect should be to strengthen Britain's ability to buy Canadian goods and thus Canada should gain more than she loses.

Payment in Pounds?

BRITAIN does not like the suggestion recently advanced by our M. J. Coldwell, national CCF leader, that we should let her pay for some of her Canadian purchases in pounds instead of dollars. Sir Stafford Cripps told a Canadian interviewer (Beland Honderich of the *Toronto Daily Star*): "That really wouldn't solve anything. It would only defer payment. Some day you would have to tear up the sterling and forget about it, or receive payment in some form or other." He meant in goods or services.

Sir Stafford added: "It would really be a Canadian credit given without interest. The problem cannot be solved by monetary devices; it can only be solved through trade. . . . If you want to retain your markets here, the only way it can be accomplished is to increase your present volume of purchases in Britain or in some other non-dollar countries. Whether you buy from us or from other non-dollar countires does not much matter, since the wide multilateral area of sterling will tend to even out all accounts."

Cripps's argument is a good one, and it is important to note that our own Government and trade authorities are in full agreement with it, also that it is a Canadian argument just as much as a British one, since we are as concerned as Britain in reaching a satisfactory outcome.

Trade Figures

THE TRADE figures tell the story. During 1949, Canada bought from the United Kingdom $310 millions worth of goods and from the rest of the sterling area $192 millions; in other words, she imported from the sterling area as a whole approximately $500 millions. During the same period, we exported to the sterling area just over $950 millions, leaving a deficit balance for the sterling countries of $450 millions. On the other hand, during 1949 we imported $1,960 millions from the United States, while we exported to that country only $1,520 millions.

James S. Duncan, chairman of the Canadian Dollar-Sterling Trade Board, says that this situation does not make sense and cannot continue. Our surplus imports from the U.S. can only be met by draining our gold and dollar reserves and, at the same time, our imports from the sterling area are so small that those countries have to rely on loans and on Marshall aid and on consuming their own reserves in order to pay for what they buy from us. Says Duncan; "Canada's importations from the U.S. are so preponderant that a scaling down of a mere 15 per cent of them, based on 1948 figures, would enable us to increase our imports from the U.K. by over 95 per cent. This would go a long way towards bringing both our trading accounts into a reasonable balance."

This is an objective that is surely not beyond our powers. Its attainment would mean the disappearance of our present grievous trade troubles.

by

P. M. Richards

THE SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

of

The British Mortgage and Trust Corporation of Ontario

STRATFORD

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1949

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Office premises		$ 44,083.14
Real estate for sale		1.00
Mortgages; principal		1,488,722.31
Government bonds; principal		21,000.00
Canadian municipal bonds; principal		28,707.22
Stocks		482,090.27
Cash on hand and in bank		193,734.09
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS		$ 2,258,338.03
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		
Mortgages and agreements for sale, Principal	$7,316,821.01	
Dominion government bonds; principal	3,435,092.05	
Provincial government bonds; principal	536,938.81	
Canadian municipal bonds; principal	44,858.98	
Cash on hand and in bank	110,806.88	
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST ASSETS		$11,444,517.73
ESTATES DEPARTMENT		
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds		$ 856,337.39
		$14,559,193.15

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Capital stock fully paid up		$1,000,000.00
General Reserve Fund		1,000,000.00
Profit and Loss credit balance		115,657.31
Reserve for taxes		90,798.34
Dividends payable January 3rd, 1950		50,000.00
All other liabilities		1,883.48
TOTAL CAPITAL LIABILITIES		$ 2,258,338.03
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		
Guaranteed Investment Receipts		
Principal	$ 5,822,501.12	
Interest due and accrued	45,487.26	
		$ 5,867,988.38
Trust Deposits—		
Principal and interest		$ 5,576,529.35
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST LIABILITIES		$11,444,517.73
ESTATES DEPARTMENT		
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds		$ 856,337.39
		$14,559,193.15

NOTE: Bonds and Stocks are carried at book value, which is less than market value.

L. M. JOHNSTON, President

W. H. GREGORY, Vice-President and Managing Director

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

68 YONGE ST., TORONTO 1

R. H. CAMPION, MANAGER FOR CANADA

A stock tariff company doing business in all Provinces of Canada through licensed agents and brokers.

THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES

IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

E. D. GOODERHAM, President — A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Purchasers and Distributors of Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
LONDON OTTAWA HAMILTON KITCHENER OWEN SOUND
ST. CATHARINES QUEBEC NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON, ENG.

SOVEREIGN LIFE DIRECTORS' REPORT

Another Year of Marked Progress in 1949

Results show that the steady growth of the Company was well maintained in the past year.

SUMMARY OF LEADING FEATURES

(With comparison between years 1948 and 1949)

	1948	1949
Net Premium and Annuity Income	$ 2,454,337.29	$ 2,629,687.55
Interest, Dividends and Rents	645,955.14	698,822.77
Total Cash Income	3,377,487.90	3,703,547.64
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	828,731.96	946,641.37
Reserves and Profits held for Policyholders	14,785,413.80	16,333,761.93
Total Assets	17,031,131.39	18,781,431.48
New Insurance Issued	13,819,432.00	14,945,872,00
Insurance in Force	87,780,058.00	95,872,692.00

(The last two totals are exclusive of Immediate Annuities)

SOVEREIGN LIFE RATE OF GROWTH IN LAST 10 YEARS

	1940	1949
Cash Receipts	$ 1,439,320.53	$ 3,703,547.64
Total Assets	8,020,219.00	18,781,431.48
Policy Reserves	6,898,455.00	15,966,346.00
New Insurance	5,787,854.00	14,945,872.00
Insurance in Force	34,586,968.00	95,872,692.00

ERNEST ATKINS, General Manager — M. D. GRANT, President

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

M. D. GRANT, F.I.A., F.A.S., President; WILLIAM WHYTE and PAUL G. DUVAL, Vice-Presidents; JOHN MARTIN, JOHN W. HORN, ROY W. MILNER, C. D. GRAYSON, STANLEY N. JONES, H. M. MEIKLEJOHN, Managing Director

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG, CANADA

Toronto: Fast—At Last!

Things are moving fast in Toronto today. In the past four years, "Hogtown," as it once was called, has had a change of face and personality. In next week's SATURDAY NIGHT'S Cities Series, Allan Anderson brings SN readers up to date on the Queen City.

Canadian business

THE ECONOMY

THOUGH latest-available indices show that overall Canadian production and trade are actually holding at high levels, local unemployment is mounting as a result of the recent sharp curtailment of export sales to the sterling area markets and a general decline in confidence in the world trade outlook. This attitude does not seem to be justified by the evidence of the trade figures themselves (Business Angle, page 33) that a switch of as little as 15 per cent of our import purchases from the United States to the sterling area would nearly, if not quite, put the latter in possession of the Canadian dollars needed to resume normal buying from us.

Much may reasonably be hoped from the organized effort to this end now being made, spearheaded by the Canadian Dollar-Sterling Trade Board. The board reports that the response from businessmen so far has been very encouraging. Many large construction and development undertakings across the country will go into active work shortly with the arrival of spring weather conditions, involving considerable new spending and new employment.

Imports:

THE RELAXATIONS

IMPORT relaxations announced last fortnight may cost up to $25 millions' worth of U.S. dollars, but it probably will not be so high. That's the outside figures you get by adding up all we bought from the U.S. in the base year, 1946-47, and assuming that all the quotas now to be allowed are fully taken up. They probably won't be: demand is down from the postwar peak of 1946-47.

The increase in the textile quota from 40 to 44 per cent of the base year might mean another $6-7 millions spent on U. S. textiles. It will offset the reduction in volume of imports caused by devaluation, but that is not the reason for it. In all this program the Government believes in reminding Canadian manufacturers and soft-currency exporters that the restrictions are still an "emergency" program: they cannot count on this form of permanent protection from U.S. competition.

The new quota, effective July 1, would allow import of about $2 millions' worth of American refrigerators. In this field the normal differential between Canadian and U.S. prices is about 20 per cent, accounted for by the tariff and shipping costs. The divergence has been greater than this, and Canadian manufacturers may have to meet the new American imports. Their import quotas under Schedule Three are being revised to make sure that they can get all components and tools needed to keep themselves in a competitive position.

A new and unknown factor is the possible competition of British firms. One refrigerator maker in particular (Prestcold) has been most successful in the South American market against American competition and believes it can do as well here. It promises to undersell the American models.

—NFB

STEEP ROCK'S *potential increases steadily. This is open pit operation.*

Mining:

IRON ORE AND STEEL

THE DEVELOPMENT of Canada's iron ore resources and steel industry has been attracting attention and some criticism recently. One common question concerns the necessity of American capital being brought in to develop the iron ore deposits, while another asks why additional producing capacity is not installed to make all the steel Canada needs instead of only 75 per cent. Clear answers to these questions come from the Ontario Research Foundation, which has been engaged for some years in investigating Canadian iron ores and processes for making iron and steel. P. E. Cavanagh, Assistant Director of the Department of Engineering and Metallurgy, states: "From Canada's point of view, we are in an extremely fortunate position. We have a steel industry set up which is operating economically on cheap, imported iron ore. We have in this country iron ores which are badly needed in the United

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Canadian Pacific Railway Company held today a final dividend of three per cent (seventy-five cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of, and out of earnings for the year 1949 was declared payable in Canadian funds on March 31, 1950, to Shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on February 24, 1950.

The Directors point out that while there has been a slight increase in net earnings from rail operations for the year 1949 these earnings are still insufficient for the payment of any dividend. The dividend paid is attributable solely to the Company's income from other sources.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 13, 1950.

States and for which premium prices are paid."

Plans are underway now to increase existing capacity to take care of any foreseeable increase in steel consumption in Canada. This increased capacity will still leave about 25 per cent of the needs unsatisfied. Canada could produce the steel now imported, but it would cost much more per ton than the present imported price. The industry has expanded at an enormous rate for the last ten years and presumably will continue to grow. In regard to the development of Canada's iron ore resources, Mr. Cavanaugh points out it will be obvious that the main desire for development will come from the United States. The Canadian steel industry has plenty of iron ore contracted for to take care of its needs for a long time. Depletion of the richer portions of the U.S. ores makes American companies anxious to have reserves of good ore available in North America to keep up the supply of about 90,000,000 tons of 50 per cent iron ore a year necessary to keep American operations going.

Insurance:

ACCIDENTS

SOME people, it seems, just naturally have accidents. Authorities on industrial and automobile accidents are generally agreed that certain individuals have a predisposition to sustain more accidents than others exposed to the same risk, and that these accident-liable persons comprise between ten and twenty-five per cent of the total number. As far as industrial accidents are concerned, extensive investigations of the personal factor in such accidents have been made in Britain by the Industrial Health Research Board of the Medical Research Council and a report on the results was published some time ago.

It goes without saying that it would be a distinct advantage to industry if the characteristics which make certain people more prone to accidents than their fellows could be measured, since such persons on entering employment could be diverted to work in which their peculiarity would not be dangerous. British investigators have been experimenting to find some test or group of tests which would serve as a means of identifying this unduly liable minority.

In its first experiment, 600 subjects were tested, and it was found that tests called "aesthetokinetic" involving rapid and accurate hand and eye coordination did differentiate people in this way. Those who were below the average in the tests had a subsequent accident rate 48 per cent higher than those who were above it, and the accident rate of the worst 25 per cent in the tests was 51 per cent greater than that of the remaining 75 per cent.

There is no question that a great saving in the cost of automobile accidents, and a corresponding saving in the cost of motor insurance, would be effected if tests were devised and applied which would reveal in the early driving career of a motorist whether he was or was not a safe enough driver to have his licence renewed, and would thus enable the authorities to remove from the roads those who though they constitute a small minority, cause a majority of the accidents.

—George Gilbert.

■ **R. A. Laidlaw,** a Director and Secretary-Treasurer of R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada. He is a Director of the Bank of Montreal and the Moore Corporation; is Vice-President of the Canada Life Assurance Company and the National Trust Company; member of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children.

■ **J. G. Stenhouse,** recently retired President of Bristol-Myers, has been appointed a Director of Ronalds Advertising Agency.

U.S. business

Television:

STAY-AT-HOMES

THE TELEVISION boom has reduced movie and theatre attendance, reading, radio listening, card playing, knitting and ironing.

Four hundred families were interviewed in Washington on the effect of television on family habits. The results showed that television is the most important influence on family life since the automobile. The report warned that this influence will become more pronounced as television becomes available around the clock and programs increase in quality and interest.

Television will change the architecture and design of American living rooms. For the first time since the disappearance of the pot-bellied stove,

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company

CONSULT your AGENT OR BROKER as you would your doctor or lawyer

34 King Street East
TORONTO

$ Dollars

turn the wheels of industry

Providing the funds necessary for the development of sound Canadian industrial enterprise is one of the services rendered by our organization.

When funds necessary for a development program are not readily available from a corporation's own resources, it is possible that the creation and issue of securities may be the best solution.

Executives wishing to discuss such questions are invited to consult with our Directors. A telephone call or letter to any of our offices will bring immediate consideration to your problem.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

TREES.... a gift to man

View from the Terrace designed and constructed by Cedarvale for Mr. W. R. Geikie, this beautiful view of Rosedale Golf Club was obtained by skilful tree pruning and vista cutting.

All the effects of a private outdoor sitting-room are obtained in this delightful terrace arrangement, including a "green wall of foliage" as well as a vista.

Trees are a heritage intended for man's enjoyment. They should be protected and preserved for posterity. Trees, to be preserved, must receive periodical expert care. For over a Quarter of a Century our Tree Surgeons have been rendering a qualified tree service to tree owners.

Pruning, Spraying, Feeding, Bracing, Planting, Cavity Treatment
Specialists in large tree moving.
Removing of dead and dangerous trees.

CEDARVALE TREE EXPERTS LIMITED

1480 ST. CLAIR AVENUE WEST, TORONTO
Branches: Room 304, Booth Bldg., 165 Sparks St., Ottawa; 41 King William Street, Hamilton, Ontario

BUY OVERSEAS TRAVEL AT LOWER COST

SPEEDBIRD SPECIAL

SAVE ON
OFF-SEASON EXCURSION FARES

VISIT the Old Country NOW when fares are lower, holiday-makers fewer, and your dollar buys more than ever before! Go from Montreal or New York to Glasgow or London. Convenient onward flights to Europe's key cities. BOAC through bookings include stop-over privileges or meals, motor transport and first-class hotel accommodation while awaiting first connecting flight.

TYPICAL SAVINGS ON ROUND TRIP FARES FROM MONTREAL

	15-day Excursion Fare (Effective until March 31)	60-day Excursion Fare (Effective until April 30)	Regular Return Fare
LONDON.....	$407.00	$492.80	$666.00
GLASGOW.....	382.40	460.60	622.80
PARIS*.....	430.80	522.20	705.60
GENEVA*.....	465.80	561.00	732.60
ROME.....	517.00	636.80	795.60

Similar reductions to many other destinations.
*BEA from London.

B·O·A·C
TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

Your local Travel Agent is our local office. Information and reservations also at BOAC City Ticket Offices.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION
Laurentien Hotel, Montreal • 11 King Street W., Toronto
LA 4212 AD 4323

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

the living room has a central object around which the rest of the room must be arranged.

After owning a television set two years adults interviewed go to the movies an average of 1.27 times a month, against 4.51 times previously. Their children go 46 per cent less. Adults spent 22 per cent less time reading, children 11 per cent. Families with television sets attend football games only 60 per cent as much as formerly. Everyone apparently stays home more. Wives spent 39 per cent more of their free time at home; husbands, 43 per cent and children, 42 per cent.

Automobiles:

BOOTLEGGING CARS

MOUNTING signs of overproduction by the automobile factories are haunting retail dealers. Speakers at their annual convention warned of an alarming growth in bootlegging of new cars.

The next day the aroused dealers demanded that the car makers immediately correct their present system of distributing new cars and trucks to combat this steady growth of bootlegging by non-franchised dealers. Here was evidence, if evidence was needed, that the seller's market in motor cars has disappeared and that keen competition has taken its place for the first time since 1941.

While the dealers were wondering whether all the 3,000,000 cars expected to be produced in the current half year, could be peddled without cut-throat competition, the Ford Company put many of its workers on overtime production.

U.K. business

Trade:

10 PER CENT UP

IN 1949 the value of Britain's foreign trade turnover rose by roughly 10 per cent over that of 1948. On the basis of quantity, exports were half as great again as in prewar 1938, while imports were still over 10 per cent below prewar.

Broadly, on the export side, the picture is that roughly half of British sales abroad are now made in other sterling area countries, a quarter in Western Europe and a tenth in the dollar area. Australia, South Africa and India were the largest single markets last year.

On the import side, between 35 and 40 per cent of British supplies now come from the other sterling area countries, just over 20 per cent from the dollar countries of North and Central America, and as with exports about 25 per cent from Western Europe.

The main change during the past two years has been that British imports from dollar areas have declined while those from Marshall Plan countries of Western Europe have risen. This reflects not only Britain's dollar shortage and her determination to do something about it but the increasing ability of Western Europe to produce and export under the stimulus of Marshall Aid from the U.S.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

Save
SO YOU CAN PLAN

You can't realize those dreams unless you *begin* to make them come true—NOW. Regular saving of small amounts enables you to *plan* your future. Start by opening a Savings Account with Canada Permanent. YOUR DEPOSITS EARN 2% INTEREST.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office:
320 BAY ST., TORONTO
10-8

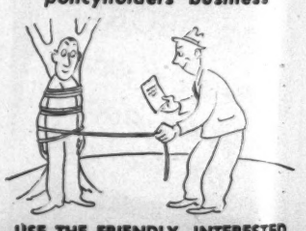
THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY

TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

THERE'S A
Better WAY
of tieing up your policyholders' business



USE THE FRIENDLY, INTERESTED AND UP-TO-DATE SERVICE OF
The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

by and large

■ Recent rent increases are doing some good says J. S. Stauffer, President of Toronto Property Owners' Association: "I know of some cases in which husbands and wives are back together again because they can no longer afford to maintain separate apartments."

■ At Windsor, Ont., a woman's voice over the telephone asked Constable Tom Lajoie: "Can you find my husband?" "Has he been reported missing?" he replied.

"No, but I thought I had better report it now."

"How long has he been missing?"

"Well, I haven't seen anything of him for 16 months."

■ A team of U.S. basketball players got lost in the fog at Plessisville, Que. Residents told them the way to Quebec City and then phoned the police with the news that six suspicious-looking negroes were on the highway. The Provincial Police were reminded of the recent hold-up at Brink's in Boston and of the $150,000 reward offered for capture of the bandits. On investigation the players were soon identified.

■ In London, Ont., to address the CIIA and the London Canadian Club, Captain R. G. Cavell went to his hotel room and rang for a maid to make

the bed. While doing so she remarked "You are highly honored, sir." "Why?" asked Capt. Cavell. "Why, sir, Gene Autry stayed in this room last week."

■ John Allen Cameron of Saskatoon has been a soldier, Mountie and a sourdough, and he saw Louis Riel hanged. He'd like some more jobs—"But," he says, "as soon as you say you're 87, employers won't look at you."

■ Meaford, Ont., Police Commissioner Robert Irving has received only one reply to his advertisement for a dog-catcher. Asking $5,000 a year, the applicant states: "I am a veteran with an imposing array of medals. I am sure you will agree there is no other position where my combat experience could be of such great value." The application has been filed.

■ Toronto City Council has renamed historic Hogg's Hollow as a result of its incorporation in the city's park system. As a large part of the land was bought from William Wallace Carson who had lived in the ravine for 80 years it was finally decided to call it Carson Park. Mayor McCallum said Hogg's Hollow was too much like Toronto's nickname of Hogtown for his liking.

BIF 1950

YOU HAVE NEEDS... Britain is making the goods to meet them

Designing for your needs now has first call on Britain's resources and skill. She has studied your requirements, and has welcomed your buyers in greater numbers every year.

Exhibiting at the British Industries Fair 3,000 manufacturers will reveal their latest products, and from every country overseas 16,000 buyers will assemble to make immediate selections for their own markets.

Making new goods for the world has raised Britain's production to a record level. In turn these exports enable her to buy — and Britain is the world's greatest customer.

Trade Buyers! Ensure your accommodation now *because tourists also reserve Britain's hotels in May.*

★ *B.I.F., the largest national trade fair, will be extended in 1950. Exhibits alone will occupy 100,000 square metres.*

★ *For the convenience of buyers public admission is restricted throughout the Fair.*

★ *Twenty-six groups of allied trades will represent ninety industries.*

★ *Engineering & Hardware in Birmingham. Lighter Industries in London.*

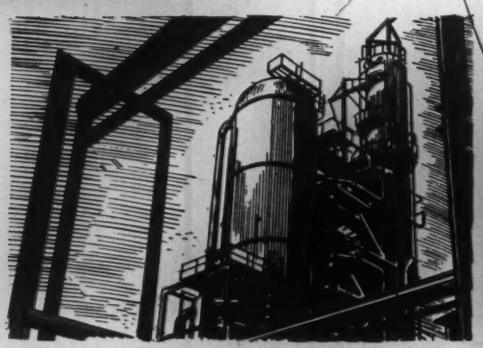
BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

LONDON **MAY 8-19** BIRMINGHAM

INFORMATION about exhibitors, advance catalogues, special displays and facilities at the Fair can be obtained from the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver or Winnipeg; or from the Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's or Halifax

"Me use Nickel?"

The oil and gas he sells would cost more were it not for Nickel. Tough, hard Nickel Steel bits bite through rock to reach the oil. Drilling equipment is made of Nickel Steel to stand terrific stresses and corrosion.



Much oil refinery equipment is made of Nickel alloys to stand up under intense heat, under sub-zero cold, and to resist corrosion by acids. The modern refinery contains hundreds of tons of Nickel alloys.

In the tankers at sea, in the tank cars which transport oil products, in the tank trucks which bring oil and gasoline to the service station, Nickel alloys are used in many ways.

"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

Forty-three years of research have uncovered hundreds of uses for Nickel in the United States and other countries. Now Nickel exports bring in millions of U.S. dollars yearly. These dollars help pay the 14,000 Nickel employees and also help pay railwaymen, lumbermen, steel and iron workers and other men and women making supplies for the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries.

IN EVERY LIFE

Canadian Nickel

INCO

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

M A

TO
FA
AT

See